

OCT 15 1926

THE ROTARIAN

The Magazine of



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Thousands Meet in Denver

The Story of Rotary's
Seventeenth Annual Convention
in Words and Pictures.

Rotary and Its Founder—By Paul P. Harris

AUGUST 1926 -- 25 CENTS

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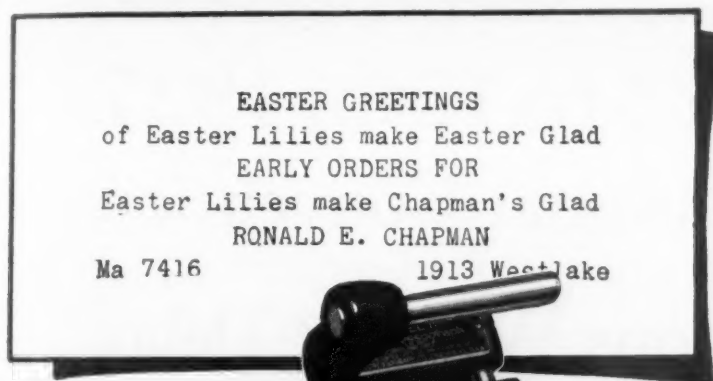
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The ROTARIAN

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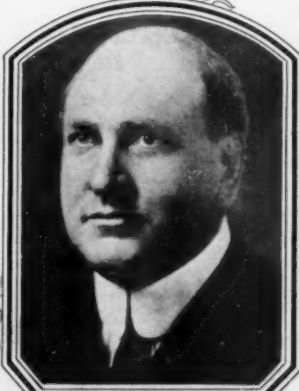
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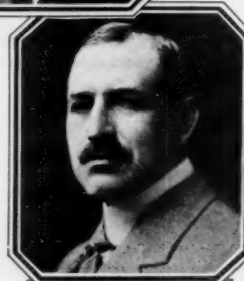
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This Month's Editorial

For Auld Lang Syne

By Arthur Melville

ALL through Convention Week the bands played Rotary airs, State Songs, National anthems, hymns, popular songs. We sang these tunes, whistled them, applauded them. Now the gay hunting has vanished from Denver streets, the Rotary emblems have disappeared from the shop windows, the Code of Ethics no longer appears in bold-face type on the front pages of the daily papers. The band—if there were one left—might well be playing that haunting melody "Auld Lang Syne."

"Denver will not seem the same when you Rotarians are gone" some citizens said. "Everything will be so quiet after the gaiety of this week." Some of us, now far from Denver, also think our home towns unusually quiet—even a bit dull. Yes, "the tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart." What is left when our International Convention is over, when under new leadership we face the tasks of another year?

We could not take our Convention home with us, we could not leave it in Denver. But some things we took—and some we left. What were they? Not the incidental business contacts we established, profitable as they may prove to be. Not the entertainment we enjoyed—good as that was. Not even the legislation we enacted or rejected—other means than those provided by the constitution would have accomplished the same ends. Something more than any or all of these is the aftermath of a Rotary convention—but though it is something real, it is nothing tangible.

Rotary gave to Denver the reality of international amity, the actual flesh-and-blood proof of a thing more often expressed in theory than in fact. Denver proved itself both receptive and capable of improving the demonstration. Sir Henry Y. Braddon, himself a world citizen, is quoted as saying, "Denver can never again be otherwise than a cosmopolitan city, with a citizenship of internationally minded people. It can never be a self-centered and narrow-spirited city and can never be charged with being provincial or insular in spirit. Its intellectuality will reach out to all the world as it never did before, and its citizenship will be made distinctive by a universality of heart and brain that very few cities in any part of the world can boast.

"This broad and liberal and tolerant psychology will come from the hand-clasps Denver has given to the uttermost parts of the earth. She has shaken hands with all the world from Spitzbergen to Cape Girardeau, from Nome to Natal. She has made friends with all the world and the world will reciprocate with the tribute of human fellowship and understanding more precious to Denver or to any other city than much refined gold or all the diamonds of Golconda."

The band—if there were one—might be playing "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." But when, in the crashing chorus of some international anthem, we seem to distinguish again a strain of that haunting melody we shall have new proof that friendship does not, and cannot—forget.

Out Where the Zest Begins

The Story of the Denver Convention

By Arthur J. Follows

I AM indebted to a Virginian delegate for this illustration of what a convention means to reporters. We were watching the rodeo at Overland Park, and when the first cowpuncher hurtled past the stands, hanging grimly to the neck of a plunging steer, my southern friend asked, "Is he trying to do that—or can't he let go?"

When a newspaper man tries to keep tab on the major activities of 9,000 people for a week the answer is—both! Eventually, of course, we throw our steer and tie him up neatly. But while the convention is in progress we are carried hither and yon with no very clear idea of direction, simply a conviction that we must stay with it. None the less we enjoy it, because a story is better treatment for the journalistic virus than meat, drink, or rest. So the reporter had his share of the zest, and I attended my fourth international convention—which was Rotary's seventeenth.

For those who came from the Mid-Western U. S., preparation for Denver began about the time one tired of crawling over a plate of prairie under a bowl of sky. Actually our train was clipping along at about forty-five miles an hour. But on the plains distances make that seem slow because the scene does not alter materially. Actually also, the plains have a gradual tilt up towards the Rockies, but that too is hardly noticeable. So while the train thundered westward we sat on the observation platform, watching the play of lightning in the sky, and getting fitful glimpses of long straight stretches of track. Lazily we talked of the days when the creaking covered wagons had passed that way and "Pike's Peak—or Bust" was something more than a booster's slogan hatched in the comfort of an office.

Because so many of those pioneers won through and drove their wagons into the corral at last, Denver has grown enormously since 1858. Now a city of 300,000 population, it was then a scattering of tepees, shacks, and log huts. Denver's history is approximately that of Alaska, California, and parts of Australia and South Africa. First discovery of precious metals, then a stampede, and finally some prospectors holding on to hard-won gains, others joining for ambitious mining projects, but more turning to the development of other resources of the

country. How much such development might mean, was well illustrated when Denver entertained Rotary International.

Western hospitality is a blend. It has somewhat of the liberality of old Spanish rancheros, somewhat of the courtesy of the ante-bellum South, somewhat of the frontier times when a guest was also an event, and somewhat of British country-houses where there is plenty to do and guests may choose their own diversion. It is an interesting mixture and if you add, as

did Denver, a touch of that "atmosphere" which reaches its nadir in the orange-chapped cowboys around Lake Louise hotels, it becomes even better.

Atmosphere began at the Union station where fifteen special trains arrived that Sunday. On the platform were members of the reception committee, clearly distinguished by long gold ribbons. All around were Denver Rotarians in their tall hats. There seems to be quite a difference of opinion concerning the capacity of those hats. I saw them referred to as "four-quart" hats and equally emphatically as "five-gallon" hats. Anyhow each one failed to overshadow the beaming Denverite beneath. Hearty greetings from these men mingled with treble cheers from Scouts and Olinger Highlanders, the music of a cowboy band, the shrill ululation and thudding tom-toms of Indians. Amid all this enthusiasm visitors were escorted up the ramp, under a huge illuminated Rotary wheel, and with the aid of scurrying red-caps and dashing taxis were soon *en route* to their hotels.

The Plan of This Number

IN preparing this special convention number it has seemed advisable to depart somewhat from the practice of previous years in order that readers might more readily find material dealing with special phases of Rotary activity.

To this end we have grouped the addresses or abstracts under six general headings: Rotary and the Individual; Capital and Labor—U. S.; Rotary—World Wide; Administration—Local and International; Business Methods; and Boys Work.

Club presidents and secretaries, for example, who are specially interested in administrative matters, can turn directly to the addresses in that group for such information. Committee chairmen can find their special subject in the same way. The editors hope, of course, that each reader will find time to profit by all of these addresses, but are also anxious to help you find your first choice.

The third installment of "Rotary and Its Founder" will be found on page 34. These reminiscences by Paul Harris are being presented serially and are attracting much attention.

We are also presenting in complete form the addresses made by Don Adams and his successor, Harry Rogers. The latter's address deals largely with the local administration of Rotary clubs and the problems connected therewith. It should interest all Rotarians and has a special significance for club officials.

The general story of the convention supplies the setting for these addresses and for the main events of convention week.

LIKE other towns catering to tourists Denver has plenty of hotels. Many are small but all are comfortable, some, like the brand-new Cosmopolitan which housed the overseas delegates, are big and luxurious. Getting their room assignments from H. Brown Cannon and his committee, the travellers removed the dust of travel and prepared for the crowded program of the week. Perhaps Merle E. Turner of Los Angeles, had least to remove—he came by airplane. Thousands of others had already been comfortably installed in various auto camps near the city, being directed and aided as they passed through the Seventh District.

About twenty-five more special trains came in on Monday and the queues before the registration and credentials committees' quarters grew long and longer. Sometimes the lines were two blocks in length, but the committees and their hundred or so assistants were registering Rotarians at the rate of six hundred an hour. Once the delegate secured his program, map, white badge, and the cash register clanged acknowledgments he could slip across the street to the House of Friendship or continue on to the Secretary's office.

If he chose the former he was confronted by a great sign reading "You're Up a Mile—So Smile." It was easy to comply for the Bon Ton dance hall

was transformed into a super-veranda with bright-hued, inviting furniture, —a cosy assembly place for delegates from each district. Up in the balcony the radio furnished dance music punctuated with announcements. Down below were relays of charming hosts to give greeting, exchange reminiscences, or supply information about mountain trips, sports, or convention arrangements.

If the delegate left this retreat to see what another sign might say, he found the Secretary's office. Whisking through the revolving doors he saw that George Olinger had shifted all his own assistants to the rear of a big office so that the headquarters staff of Rotary might have space to work in. Here the secretariat, with the assistance of several Denver girls and a group of Scouts, kept the convention machinery running smoothly and met old or new friends.

Sooner or later though, the delegate wanted to see what sort of city he had reached. He was vaguely aware, perhaps, that Denver is the capital of Colorado and probably the most considerable city between Chicago and the Pacific. But he soon found additional evidence in the form of artistic buildings, numerous parks, and wide, well-paved streets. He discovered that Denver has a museum and a mint; that the city is not cramped but gives the worker a chance to have his home and a strip of ground around it. Many diagonal streets help to provide breathing space. If at first the visitor had thought that at least a quarter of the population were directly interested in tourist transportation, he had to revise his ideas. Better acquaintance showed a well-organized tram system, with electric light and water service to match. Two blocks of theaters invited a visit and there were shops to meet more than ordinary tastes. If the visitor were lucky he discovered the fine prospect from the back of the Greek theater, with the capitol on one side, the distant mountains on the other, and the city sloping down in front past the brown court-house.

So much any visitor might discover whenever the sunshine put an added lustre on the golden dome of the granite capitol. That means most days of the year, and though Denverites assured me that the weather was not up to par that week, I found no cause for complaint. Once or twice it sprinkled a little, but the usual thing was sunny days and cool, restful nights.

BUT not every day might one see Denver entertain an international convention, and those present realized that it was really a civic welcome though necessarily largely expressed through the medium of the host club. Welcome was apparent in the number

Convention Registration Figures by Countries

THE final report of the Registration Committee, as presented by Chairman David C. Bayless, gave the following as the total registration at the Denver Convention from the various countries represented in Rotary:

Argentina	1
Australia	17
Belgium	3
Bermuda	5
Brazil	1
Canada	152
Chile	1
China	2
Cuba	12
France	1
Great Britain and Ireland	25
Holland	1
Irish Free State	2
Italy	1
Japan	3
Mexico	56
Newfoundland	2
New Zealand	33
Panama	2
Peru	1
Philippine Islands	1
South Africa	1
Spain	3
Switzerland	2
United States	8,560
Uruguay	2

Total Registration 8,890

of cars driven by members of other service clubs; in the flowers that such groups sent daily to the auditorium, in the words of the Chamber of Commerce, city officials, and the local press, in all sorts of invitations. Some wag even put a "free for visiting Rotarians" sign on Blue Susie, the police patrol! But more serious-minded citizens were saying it with flowers, lights, bands, and banners. The Rotary emblem appeared in all customary materials and in cake, candy, and flowers as well. Anyone wearing that badge received courtesy from all citizens, whether overalled and booted miners or smartly dressed business and professional men.

The delegate-explorer, whatever his nationality, might see his own flag somewhere in the mass of bunting and decorations that brightened all main streets. What was more it was the right flag and correctly hung—which brought approving comment from Ro-

tarians with army or navy experience. Street lamps and telegraph poles bore the cog-wheel emblem and the blue, white and gold banner. Four of the five flags that have flown over Colorado were rustling again, though altered in form. The fifth, that of the old Texas Republic, was replaced by the tri-peaked State flag, but both Texas and Colorado were represented in the starry banner that first flew here in 1806 when Pike's Peak was discovered.

Stirred by the display around him the delegate might decide that he would add a bit of his own. If he had no gay hatband with him he was soon adorned with one, and proudly proclaiming his home club. This year the Rotary colors were still more evident among the headgear. True, the overseas caps of Pacific-coast Rotarians were there as formerly, and some of the Canadians had the Union Jack on the top of these jaunty bonnets. Also one might recognize the sunflowers of Kansas, the California poppies, the orange and white bands of Texas, and the sailor caps of Indiana but that vivid magenta-pink of Chicago was missing this year for some reason. But the prize hats of the lot were those sombreros from Clayton, New Mexico—even bigger than the Denver ones—and with tassels on their umbrella edges. As a close second in attention value there were the gaudy neckerchiefs of Pueblo. The most distinctive badges bore the arms of the City of London. "First timers" wore a special button and, of course some playful "old timers" borrowed these insignia!

NOT all the color in the streets came from these sources. There were the smartly uniformed little Highlanders with their white belts and strips of ribbon and the equally smart Scouts with their merit badges and bright neckerchiefs. Then there were genuine Indians, Blackfeet from Glacier Park; Navajos and Taos from the Southwest; and clothed in all their tribal finery. Their tepees in the city park were centers of attraction, so was a shop window where Indian craftsmen displayed their skill. Their names alone were picturesque enough: Chief Two Guns White Calf (model for a most popular coin), Princess Mountain Fawn, Thunder Bird Boy, Chief Crow Feathers (ex-football star), Rising Sun, Bird Rattle; these were names to stir the imagination. Four Rotarians given new names by the Blackfeet, would cordially agree.

When it comes to color and its ally, music, one thinks instinctively of strutting drum majors. There was more than the plaintive minor of the Indians; plenty of bands appeared to liven things up. Lutch Stark had sent his Scout band from Orange, Texas;

(Continued on page 61)

Rotary's Ideal of Service

Convention Address of the President

By Donald A. Adams

President of Rotary International

TO each one of you here I give my personal greetings. I would make it possible to meet and know each of you if I could. Even though that is impossible, I am glad that each one of you is here.

Indeed I am grateful for your presence. That is because I have much pride in this convention. Your presence helps to increase that pride. I am glad you are here because of the benefit which I am sure you will get. And I am also glad you are here because of what you are going to give to Rotary just because you are here.

I know you will agree with me that this convention presents an unusual opportunity to the men and women who are in attendance. For most of us it is an experience which we are absorbing for the first time. As with other opportunities, the large personal returns which will accrue to each of us will depend on the advantage we take of it.

If we will but take the pains, we may form friendships with men and women from all parts of the world which will enrich our spirits for the rest of our lives. Even though we may not see these friends for years or possibly ever again, the opportunity is not lessened. There are hundreds of men in this auditorium who will gladly correspond with those from other countries during the years to come.

It is an opportunity to gain inspiration which will go with us through life. To get this inspiration we must go through the week with hearts and minds in tune with the spirit of Rotary. We must enter each session and each meeting or assembly with a receptive attitude.

It is an opportunity for gaining knowledge about one of the most significant movements of this generation which will enable us to be of great help in that movement if we are only willing to help. It is an opportunity to learn things which will enable us to render great service to the world and to the men of future days.

Those who have attended Rotary conventions before may have some faint conception of this opportunity, but not a complete one, for almost never do we realize the full extent of our opportunity until it is gone. You who have never attended a Rotary convention before have as yet no adequate idea of your opportunity.

This convention is not mine—it is

yours. It does not belong to the 1925-26 Board of Directors nor the Convention Committee. It belongs to all of you and all who are not here—pray do not forget them to whom you must take some of the spirit of this convention.

What is the real purpose of this convention? We can get very little light on the answer from our Constitution and By-Laws. The convention is mentioned in those documents several times but nothing is said about its object or purpose. We are told some things which can and must be done—the appointment of certain committees and the holding of an election. Surely those things alone would not justify the expenditure of time and money which we are making to attend this convention.

TO me these conventions appear as an opportunity for introspection and review of the events which have passed. It is an occasion to take stock of ourselves and our movement. It is a time to look forward to the tasks which lie ahead. But more than all these it is a place where we may renew our faith and gain the inspiration and courage which we need for the year ahead.

I can remember as though it were yesterday, seven years ago this month, when I left home for the Salt Lake City Convention. I was sick at heart and discouraged. I told Mrs. Adams as I left that I did not want to hear anything about New Haven while I was gone. I was tired of it and wanted to forget it. But I came back a thoroughly renewed man, ready to take

up the old tasks with fresh courage. I found at Salt Lake City several thousand others who were striving to do the same things as I, and with the same experiences—and this knowledge gave courage and new faith to me.

Perhaps the greatest benefit we get from these gatherings is from something which never appears on the program. I refer to the rubbing of shoulders and the interchange of ideas by men of many minds and countries, outside of the regular convention sessions. No one can estimate the amount of good produced by these contacts.

You will notice attached to the coat lapels of a large number of the delegates a blue button with the figure "one" in white. The wearer is attending a Rotary convention for the first time, and the purpose of the button is that those of us who have been to several conventions may cultivate the acquaintance of the wearers of these buttons. I am going to charge each old-timer with the responsibility of greeting at least twelve of these men each day this week.

You who are attending your first convention have just as large a part to play in this gathering as the men who have attended a dozen conventions. And it is perfectly possible that some of you may be more up-to-date on Rotary than some of the old timers.

I am sure that we all realize the difficulty of conducting a convention of this size. Your Board of Directors and your Convention Committee have spent considerable time this year in discussing how the conduct of the convention could be improved so as to make it more profitable to the delegates and to Rotary. We have corresponded with many Rotarians on this subject.

There are a few, a very few, who would like to see attendance at these conventions limited to voting delegates. The overwhelming opinion prevails against such a procedure. It is not a new question. Some of you will remember that the 1923-24 Board of Directors sent a questionnaire on this subject to all clubs. The replies showed that one hundred and ninety-three clubs were in favor of limiting attendance to officers and elected delegates and that six hundred and twenty-seven clubs were opposed to such procedure. I am certain that this same proportion of opinion exists today.

One of the principal objections to the size of the convention is that there is not enough opportunity for discussion



and debate. I feel that much has been done in recent years to overcome this objection by the holding of the assemblies during the afternoons. This week there will be fifteen such assemblies which is a larger number than we have before attempted. They are split up into this number in the hope that the attendance at each will be smaller and so a larger number of those attending will be able to participate in discussion. You should look over the program carefully and decide which assemblies will interest you most. Where there are several delegates from one club, I suggest that these delegates arrange matters so that they will cover as many assemblies as possible. By doing this you can report back to your clubs the proceedings of practically all the group assemblies. This should also give you the opportunity to bring forth any questions which you believe require consideration.

I HAVE occasionally heard the statement (I have not heard it frequently) that there is not enough opportunity for discussion on the resolutions. There may be some ground for this by reason of the size of the convention but I believe it is more imaginary than real.

As you entered the hall this morning you received in the Daily Journal a copy of the resolutions which will be acted upon Friday morning. I have asked that these be distributed on this first day so that you may have an opportunity to read and study them and to discuss them with others. These are given so that you may weigh them carefully. If you do not agree with them you will express your decision by your votes and we want you to vote according to your convictions. You should, however, bear in mind that the Resolutions Committee is made up of men who understand Rotary as well as the rest of us do. They have been in session already for nearly a week. Careful consideration has been given to every angle of the questions involved and they have sought the advice and counsel of many other Rotarians. We should consider carefully before we decide to act against any of their recommendations. The committee will gladly discuss the resolutions with you in their committee room in this building on any day this week.

As a personal word I want to say that I believe it would be a good move to have an assembly to discuss these

matters on the first or second afternoon of the convention. Such an assembly was held for the last time at the St. Louis Convention. I would invite to that gathering all voting delegates.

I am not going to review the events of the year. That has been done in the printed reports of the president and secretary. I trust that you will all read the copies which you already have or will receive today. In my own report I have tried to give some of the reasons why the Board of Directors is presenting certain resolutions for your consideration. I am sure it would be helpful to all of us if you

could read that report this week. That may seem like asking a good deal, but please remember that we are here for a serious purpose as well as for some pleasure. Other members of the Board of Directors have this morning given us a vision of some of our problems, and Harry S. Fish will present another problem later in the week. I hope there will be a free discussion of these problems at the afternoon assemblies as all of us should cooperate in an endeavor to find the right solutions.

Rotary International has grown to be a movement with nearly 2,400 clubs in thirty-five countries. In a short time it will be much larger. This great movement today has the same organization and management that the primitive movement of 100 clubs had a dozen years ago. Its organization and administration should be kept just as simple as possible. However a movement extending around the world, operating in various languages and growing rapidly presents an administrative problem that is far from simple. It is one which today requires additional talent at our Headquarters Office.

Secretary Chesley R. Perry and I have discussed the situation and we find ourselves in agreement that in addition to other things Rotary needs a general manager or managing director who will serve and guide this great movement in its many phases. We believe such a man should be found and placed in office at the earliest possible moment. He must be a man who is today an outstanding success in some position or some line of work. He

should be a man who knows Rotary thoroughly, who is familiar with the history and the outstanding personalities of Rotary, with proceedings of conventions, conferences, board meetings, committee meetings, council meetings, as well as with club work. He should be one who has traveled considerably and understands people of various nations and one who, if possible, has knowledge of languages other than English. Such a man should be paid a salary commensurate with his ability and should be given a long term contract to justify his sacrificing his present successful and profitable work. He must be one on whom can be placed responsibility and in whom can be reposed confidence to make decisions for the welfare of Rotary International. He must be a man with vision and with enthusiasm tempered with good judgment. He should be able to get along well with all kinds of people including rulers of nations. The respective duties and responsibilities of such a man and of the Secretary should be clearly defined. I submit this for your thoughtful consideration.

I HAVE just returned from my district conference assignments in the course of which I have come in close contact with Rotary in Cuba, Mexico, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and Great Britain and Ireland. I feel confident that the Rotarians of the various countries visited would testify that the trip was not a junket and yet I can also testify that it brought great joy and satisfaction to me.

I wish it were possible for me to pass on to all of you the inspiration which I received. We may well be proud, but should not be smugly contented, over the growth and development of Rotary in every one of the countries visited.

I marvel at the way in which the Rotarians of some of these countries, which have been in the Rotary family only a few months, have grasped the Rotary idea with understanding and enthusiasm. Rotary is safe in their hands. But while I came back with a great inspiration, I also came back with very positive ideas about a

number of matters.

One of these is that in every country of the world Rotary must develop and express itself to a certain extent according to the language, customs and habits of the people of each country. In other words we must have a univer-

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DISTRICT GOVERNORS

Rotary International

1926 ~ 1927

*Rotary's "Key Men" in
Fifty-nine Districts*



JAMES H. BEATTY
Victoria, B. C., Canada
First District



FRED MCCLUNG
Huntington Park, Calif.
Second District



MARCELINO L. GARZA
Saltillo, Mexico
Third District



WILLIAM M. WALLACE
Winnipeg, Canada
Fourth District



EDWARD A. WALTERS
Twin Falls, Idaho
Fifth District



ARTHUR F. LAMEY
Havre, Mont.
Sixth District



ROY A. DAVIS
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Seventh District



CHARLES L. MITCHELL
Topeka, Kans.
Eighth District



ARCH. D. McCANNEL
Minot, N. D.
Ninth District



HARLOW A. CLARK
Marquette, Mich.
Tenth District



BRUCE F. GATES
Waterloo, Iowa
Eleventh District



PEYTON E. BROWN
Blackwell, Okla.
Twelfth District



JAMES B. CROUCH
Waukesha, Wis.
Thirteenth District



ELMER C. HENDERSON
Fulton, Mo.
Fourteenth District



JOHN E. CARLSON
Kansas City, Kans.
Fifteenth District



LAWRENCE S. AKERS
Memphis, Tenn.
Sixteenth District



FRANK JENSEN
New Orleans, La.
Seventeenth District



GEORGE E. TOMLINSON
Winchester, Ky.
Eighteenth District



ROY RONALD
Mitchell, S. D.
Nineteenth District



WILLIAM R. BARR
Bluffton, Ind.
Twentieth District



CHARLES HARTMANN
Toledo, Ohio
Twenty-first District



C. H. PETERMANN
Cincinnati, Ohio
Twenty-second District



W. SELWYN RAMSAY
Bay City, Mich.
Twenty-third District



C. McD. ENGLAND
Logan, W. Va.
Twenty-fourth District



URBANO TRISTA
Santa Clara, Cuba
Twenty-fifth District



LAUREN E. BRUBAKER
Ensley, Ala.
Twenty-sixth District



JOSEPH E. HANLEY
Perry, N. Y.
Twenty-seventh District



WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL
Rochester, N. Y.
Twenty-eighth District



OTTO L. F. MOHN
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Twenty-ninth District



ALLAN D. COLVIN
Hartford, Conn.
Thirtieth District



WILLIAM W. DAVIS
Cambridge, Mass.
Thirty-first District



HOWARD MURCHIE
St. Stephen, N. B., Canada
Thirty-second District



GEORGET T. BUCHANAN
Indiana, Penn.
Thirty-third District



C. HOWARD WITMER
Lancaster, Penn.
Thirty-fourth District



FRED SHERRIFF
Battle Creek, Mich.
Thirty-fifth District



JAMES G. ORR
Elizabeth, N. J.
Thirty-sixth District



JAMES F. DEWEY
Quebec, Vermont
Thirty-seventh District



NORMAN RUSSELL
Newburyport, Mass.
Thirty-eighth District



JOHN SHEFFIELD
Americus, Ga.
Thirty-ninth District



CHARLES W. WARD
Evanston, Ill.
Fortieth District



WILLIAM C. EDWARDS
Denton, Tex.
Forty-first District



CLINTON P. ANDERSON
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Forty-second District



G. M. BUTLER
Tucson, Ariz.
Forty-third District



LOUIS C. MOSCHEL
Pekin, Ill.
Forty-fourth District



HARRY S. PARKER
Effingham, Ill.
Forty-fifth District



PIERO PIRELLI
Milan, Italy
Forty-sixth District



HARRY H. HEDGES
Houston, Tex.
Forty-seventh District



WILLIAM SAENGER
Beaumont, Tex.
Forty-eighth District



MARCEL FRANCK
Paris, France
Forty-ninth District



CHARLES F. PUFF, JR.
Jenkintown, Penn.
Fiftieth District



JOHN H. UHL
Wilkes-Barre, Penn.
Fifty-first District



VASSER SOMERVILLE
Paris, Tenn.
Fifty-second District



PETER BARR
Dunedin, New Zealand
Fifty-third District



HUGO E. PRAGER
Zurich, Switzerland
Fifty-fourth District



R. W. RUSTERHOLZ
Johannesburg, South Africa
Fifty-fifth District



FRANK W. EVANS
Norfolk, Va.
Fifty-sixth District



S. WADE MARR
Raleigh, N. C.
Fifty-seventh District



ZACCHEUS F. WRIGHT
Newberry, S. C.
Fifty-eighth District



JURRIEN VAN DILLEN
The Hague, Holland
Fifty-ninth District



Rotary and the Individual

Application of Rotary's Ideal to Personal Life

By JAY WILLIAM HUDSON, Professor of Philosophy, University of Missouri

IT is out of the wants of the average man that great institutions are born. Why do we have churches and colleges and art galleries? Because human beings want truth. So they build up their great laboratories of the world to seek the truth in science; they want beauty and so they create the great art of the world and put on the Acropolis a Parthenon; and they build their cities with the yearning for beauty in their hearts, and art galleries are built. They want another thing. That is, what we call efficiency in life, or goodness—righteousness in the larger sense. Out of that want these other institutions arose. Out of the want for righteousness in life, the triumph of the good in civilization, Rotary was born. And when Rotary fails to serve this fundamental want of humanity, then Rotary will die . . .

You know we have a sneering attitude, we can't help it, of the idealists toward materialists, and, on the other hand, we have the materialist making fun of the idealists as mere dreamers. My friends, do you know what Rotary comes to do in this world? It is a big thing. It comes to say to the world, you are mistaken when you talk about idealism and practical necessities as being different things. They belong together. Efficiency is not efficiency unless it is an ideal to be attained. An ideal is not worth anything unless it is practical idealism.

A man who is a mere materialist, no matter how efficient he is, won't get anywhere. You take a man who is far-flung. His ideals reach across the years, and he will convert the world.

I know there are some of you delegates from Paris who will bear me out that under the proudest dome in Paris there is buried the great Napoleon, and when you go into that circle and look down into the crypt over the railing you see down there in the twilight a sarcophagus made of one piece of polished granite and around that piece of polished granite in which Napoleon now rests forever, surrounded by the flags of victory, you

look down in reverie as you think of the great Corsican. When I was there last I didn't stop with looking down at Napoleon's tomb. It was in the afternoon, and I happened to look up



through the doorway of the chapel of that same building, and up there I saw another great man of history hanging on a cross. A dreamer he was. He dreamed dreams and visions. He was not a practical man. He would have been rated by an efficiency expert at exactly zero, whereas Napoleon down there was a practical man and would have been rated by an efficiency expert as one hundred plus. But the years have passed and today what do we see? The empire of the Corsican has fallen to pieces long ago. The empire of the Nazarene, the Dreamer, is growing larger day by day. Down upon the tomb of Napoleon the eyes of the traveler rest with reflection that is sad and regretful for the great life lost. Up, up toward the cross of the other, the millions struggle with glad faces through the years.

Which was the greater? The Corsican or the Nazarene? The efficiency expert or the Dreamer who dared believe and fight for the ideal though it reached to centuries ahead of him.

But what are these ideals? My friends, we talk a lot. Talk, talk, talk, talk, talk, talk. Rotary talk, Rotary talk, talk, talk, talk. Meeting after meeting, week after week, service above self, he profits most who serves best, he profits most who serves best, service above self, and lot of it is lip service, just lip service.

Service above self? Examine your hearts, and ask yourselves this question, do we really live *service above self* except in the case of our wives and our dearest friends? Isn't it human nature to look out for one's self after all? *He profits most who serves best.* Does he? How about the great men of history? How Socrates served! Did he profit? Not in this world. Jesus, how He served! Walking with bleeding feet the hills of Galilee.

Buddha in India, how he served!

Confucius, how he served! Did they profit? They were reviled and rejected of man. And yet Rotary says, he profits most who serves best. Does he? I will tell you something, we have got to learn one thing, that is that it isn't so unless you know what Rotary means as a philosophy of life. Rotary has a new idea back of all this. Do you get it? I wonder. It is a new idea. Today all over the world, no matter what of the thirty-five countries I might represent, there is a fight on hand between society and the individual. Never was society so strong an organization. . . .

Social organization has been intensified and intensified until the individual seems to have no chance. Yet, on the other hand, the individual has never asserted himself as today. Today you have an individualistic rebellion against law, against society, against organization, so that you seem to be at a deadlock, never more crying than in the United States, for instance, just at the present moment, just to take one country.

What is the solution? Rotary has the solution. Do you know what it is? Rotary has this new and momentous message to the world. It is this: There is no such thing as society on the one side and the individual on the other. No! Society is made up of individuals and every individual includes in his interests all other men all over the world. It isn't a question of the individual and the world; it is the individual is the world, the world with Rotary. There is nothing alien to a Rotarian, and that is why in this convention we can meet together amicably and sympathetically from all nations in spite of the fact that some of our narrower interests are different; the broader humanitarian Rotary interests are the same. . . .

I want to give this last little thought. I want you to remember it. Rotary is not a passing fad, because it is not built on a passing fad. Rotary has a heritage too priceless to die, the heritage of idealism, moral faith, democracy, international goodwill, and the larger self to be applied here and now to the individual and business life of Rotarians in an age that sorely needs these great things as pervasive and triumphant realities.

Serving Society Through Your Vocation

By **GIORGIO MYLIUS**, Milan, Italy, Former Governor, Forty-sixth District,
Rotary International

IN my numerous journeys abroad and, from my intercourse with men of high standing in all parts of the world, I have convinced myself that in Italy more than anywhere else the most prominent men do not devote their activities exclusively to one particular branch of industry, commerce or profession. They take a great interest and participate directly in a very wide variety of actions connected with the community and national life. Thus, we see men engaged in industries and professions who are at the same time directors of banks and of educational, artistic, and sporting associations. Often they hold public posts in the civil and political administration. This fact might at first induce you to believe that participation in a greater variety of enterprises may be prejudicial to more perfect knowledge of any particular branch of activity. But, if one considers that one's activity is so often connected to many others, if one realizes that the business men and professional men cannot keep aloof from educational and artistic life, and that they need occasionally to rise from the materialism of business to obtain a vivifying inspiration, then one easily understands how participation in activities of different kinds can be useful and profitable.

Thus, in our weekly gatherings, it often happens that a member is quite capable of delivering a valuable address on subjects completely outside of the classification for which he has been elected but about which he can speak with knowledge, this being one of the branches of his activity. This naturally facilitates the comprehension of a variety of problems, the solution of which can be entrusted to men who have acquired a wide capacity of judgment.

And it is precisely this shape of activity which makes Rotary so favorably accepted in Italy and which has favored its development, leaving aside philosophical and theoretical considerations. . . .

Each of us, if only he wishes to do so, has many opportunities to place his activities at the service of society, sticking to the determination to work for the public good and, therefore, not for personal ambition or interest. Each one of us must believe that life cannot confine itself to the egotistic care of developing one's own business, remaining aloof from influences that can uplift the spirit and form useful and wholesome institutions. This care should be considered as a duty, particularly by men who have attained a prominent social position. So when a problem arises regarding the progress of one's

own city, one ought not to discard it for fear that its study may take up a few hours of the time devoted to one's business. I believe, on the contrary, that it is a duty, not only to others but also to oneself, to devote to it all possible attention. It may very easily happen that it prove beneficial also to one's self.

To devote attention and study to problems regarding highways, telegraph and communication, or to the construction of water works, means not only to contribute to the development and progress of your town or your country, but also, in many cases, to place your industrial plant in better working conditions and to obtain larger profits. Moreover, when Rotarians as individuals, or Rotary clubs as bodies take the initiative of establishing a boys' school, it is evident that they perform, on the one hand, a work of civilization, and therefore a Rotarian action, and, on the other, a most useful work to themselves, to their trade and to their country as they are preparing good workmen, good employees, good citizens and conscientious servants of their country. . . .

Rotary must first of all be a school of individual improvement, as by this means it will render a first great service to society. It must, however, fol-

low essentially practical methods, avoiding all that may look like useless idealistic and theoretical verbosity. Indeed the objects of Rotary, even as they are now expressed, are perhaps not sufficiently clear, because the essence of Rotary is very idealistic. We must look at these objects as a lighthouse which shows us the way, without attempting to go beyond them in an excess of idealism which could not be possible of realization. . . .

The way followed up to now by Rotary has been splendid, and this is confirmed by its wonderful development through the whole world. This has been possible of accomplishment because the principles upon which Rotary rests are really good and have a common foundation in the mentality of various countries. If this should fail, if the wholesome autonomy which the clubs now enjoy in their practical activity should be restricted, or if internationalistic exaltation should prevail above national sentiment, then the great structure would collapse. Let us therefore continue in the path followed up to now. By so doing Rotary will deserve well of humanity, and the great work which it has accomplished and that which it will still accomplish will really be worthy of this century of civilization.

Developing the Individual

By **SIR HENRY Y. BRADDON**, Sydney, Australia, Honorary Special Commissioner,
Rotary International

THE subject allotted to me has to do with the various ways in which Rotary develops the individual member. . . .

The first of the three great influences which, from my angle, develop the member is obviously that of service. As Rotary puts this idea of service it is nothing new. The Sermon on the Mount in effect made this first pronouncement, that there is a deeper, more abiding, more lasting satisfaction about those things that we do for others than there can possibly be from pleasures or advantages selfishly sought for ourselves. Rotary did not invent that idea; it adopted and developed it for



the benefit of its members, and it has used it very skillfully. . . .

You and I have all heard of the self-made man who claims that he owes nothing to any man or to the community, he has never been helped by any one, no one has used influence on his behalf, he is the master of his fate, captain of his soul, the architect of his own career, and all the rest of it. We don't need begrudge him his success if it was cleanly made. We may admire his rugged independence, but nothing could be more fundamentally wrong than that attitude toward the community.

Let's see how the question pans out.

His obligations started almost at the cradle, and they have been piling up all through his life. They started with those invaluable lessons that he learned at his mother's knee when his mind was malleable and plastic. He went on through the school or college where his feet were first placed upon the threshold of knowledge. He continued through the office or factory where he learned to read and ponder in the world of affairs. The community furnished him with the arena in which he achieved his success, and wrapped him about with security and profit. If he needed them there were facilities ready, banking, insurance, transport and the like, but more than all these things if he was a worth-while man right through his life he will have been helped with friendships which will have sustained him, encouraged him, and particularly helped him through those darker places which all of us at one time or another have to face. . . .

The second way in which Rotary develops the individual I submit, and a very valuable one, is in preserving the boy in him. Rotary makes some insistence upon goodfellowship, presumably with the idea of resurrecting and encouraging the boy in us. Why? Deep down in the heart of every good fellow there is a boy, a boy whose outlook on

life is rather wonderful, unspoiled, with no prejudice, no intolerance, with keen enthusiasm, ready friendliness, and all those qualities that we love to see. But as the years go on, that boy is apt, unless something helps the individual, to become submerged, and it is a sad day for that man when that boy can be said to have passed away.



Age is not a matter of the figures on the baptismal register; it is a condition of mind, very largely. When our ideals weaken, our enthusiasms wane; when we become cynical, over-engrossed, then we have become old, no matter what the exact tale of our years.

There is no law in this universe that can compel any man to become old before his time except by a surrender of his will; as long as he keeps his mind resilient, his nature open to friendly influences, that man will never grow entirely old. Rotary encourages and helps develop him by keeping the boy alive in him.

Finally, there is the international aspect, where again Rotary should do a great deal in developing the individual member to a wider outlook.

This is a phase of Rotary which is comparatively new. From the moment the nations within Rotary began to increase in number, Rotary to all intents and purposes was logically committed to add that sixth plank to its platform.

Rotary enjoined love of home, pride in one's avocation, in one's city, loyalty to one's nation; but it is now cutting a wider swathe in this international field.

I know of a society, not Rotarian, which has divided its membership up into teams, each team studying some particular nation. Each team breaks up into groups, each group takes one aspect, historical, sociological, economic, political, and later on they report to the club. That has seemed to me a fine idea, for this thing is a surety that when those men in general assembly hear those reports and really get to know something about those other nations, they will not misjudge those nations, for with knowledge there comes understanding and sympathy, and prejudice vanishes away.

The diplomats and the politicians fret their hour upon the stage, but after all they represent a relatively small section of the nation. The real essential part of the nation is by the hearthside in the home; it is by the life of the nation in the home that it should be judged. No man should presume to judge any other country or to condemn it until he knows something of its home life.

There never was a time when charity and helpfulness were more needed than today. There is no organization that one can readily think of spread around the world that can do much more in curing the present state of affairs than Rotary with its great power in the world of business.

The Value of Service

By HORACE DUNBAR, Soil Improvement Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

MANY of us lately have been considerably disturbed at the rather stinging criticisms directed at Rotary, not so much against Rotary, however, as against some of the things said or done in the name of Rotary.

When Newton published his "Principia," he pointed out that geometry was nothing more or less than the humble art of mechanics brought to a state of perfection. Mechanics in the hands of a genius measured the earth, the sun, and the moon and stars, bringing the comet flashing across the sky again "without the untruth of a second." Yet the art of mechanism in its imperfection still calls for the clumsy tools of mediocrity. For this we should not blame the art of mechanics, but the artificer. So Rotary is a marvelous influence and power, or merely an organization of glaring imperfections, just

as you and I as individuals make it. . . .

Goethe once assured us that there is nothing worth thinking about but it has been thought before. We can only try to think it again for ourselves. How can a man come to know himself? Never by thinking, but by doing, he says. Try to do your duty and you will know at once what you are worth. But what is your duty? The claims of the day!

The claims of the day! Those small, apparent things that keep intruding upon your attention when you would trample them down or push them aside, you—standing on tiptoe to see over the barrier that hides the tomorrow from view.

The claims of the day! Those seemingly insignificant things, and yet those are what Rotary would have us tackle

and settle. Rotary service and duty are not always involved with fame nor written in letters of gold.

I hear a call for men to climb above the prevailing worship of artificial, futile things to a basis of plain common sense—a call to face the simple fundamentals of life and business like rational men, not vainly seeking some mystic, complicated formula, some open sesame to solve problems demanding honest sweat and straight thinking.

Have you ever heard the story of the itinerant umbrella mender who was observed lingering lovingly over his task in a small village?

"Do you belong here?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I travel from place to place; I never was here before, and I never expect to return."

"Then, why are you so careful with
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Capital and Labor—U. S.

The Ideal of Service in Industry

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

WITH industry came the organization of men and money.

Capital was first to see, understand, and grasp the full significance of the benefits to be gained by organization and a pooling of interests. The combination of financial resources of individuals and groups of individuals was apparently easy because the total number involved was comparatively small. There was something alluring and fascinating about this process of combination, for in its inception it involved great business hazard and the elusive elements of speculation. It was attended by both failure and success, and uncertainty of outcome was the spectre which haunted the earliest capitalists. They laid the foundations for many of the great fortunes which later were created.

The development of partnerships and corporations attracted the attention of the workers because they were so vitally affected by these changes. Gradually the movement toward organization laid hold upon the workers. They followed the example of the employers and organized their forces for mutual protection and for mutual advancement. The movement was slow and difficult because the workers were more numerous and were employed in various trades and callings. The diversity of employment offered a serious obstacle to complete organization until a plan was formulated which resulted in the organization of laborers into trade-union associations.

There has always been a marked difference between the organizations of capital and labor. Capital, because of property rights which were involved, achieved legal recognition and was given a legal status. Partnerships were authorized by law and later corporations were chartered by the state. The protection of the government was thrown around these organizations of finance and material interests. It was considered perfectly legitimate for capital to unite and to organize as long as it did not reach the position where such financial organizations could be classed as being monopolistic. To the contrary, labor, because it could not be classified as a commodity or something tangible, did not attain a legal status until within late years and even now there is much conflict between the opinions and decisions of the various

courts relative to the legal rights of trade-union organizations.

Much of the delay in a proper recognition of the right of labor to organize has been due to the hostility of powerful groups of employers and firmly entrenched capitalists who sought, with all their might, to prevent the establishment and maintenance of labor organizations. This opposition called forth feelings of bitterness and ill-will and there quickly developed disharmony and intolerance between both groups of industry. This state of affairs has been frequently referred to as the "irreconcilable conflict between capital and labor."

But, is it irreconcilable? Is it impossible to harmonize these two great producing factors upon which the success of industry and modern civilization depends? The enlightened thought of our present day gives able answer to this question. It is possible to so conduct the affairs of industry and labor as to bring about and maintain the co-operating relationship between them. There are strong evidences of this fact in many of the outstanding business and manufacturing enterprises in the United States. Many prominent and farseeing employers and managers have adopted progressive plans of operation which permit the employee to develop his efficiency to its highest point and to increase his productivity in ratio to this efficiency.

The personal relationship between employees and employers has improved in exact proportion to the fairness and justice which has been accorded the workers in industry. When employers manifest a spirit of right dealing and conciliation, the workers respond by showing their feelings of trust and confidence. Where both sides, the employers and employees, respect the rights of each other and accord to each other a free exercise of these rights, hostility and bitterness are minimized and the industry progresses. It is this spirit of amity, concord and unity which the friends of labor and the friends

of industry should encourage and foster. . . .

In the United States the American Federation of Labor is the voice of organized labor. It is thoroughly committed to a policy of collective bargaining, the negotiation of wage agreements, and the observance of such contracts. The American Federation of Labor regards a contract between employers and employees as a solemn obligation which must be religiously observed and honorably discharged. Such wage agreements are guaranteed and the security given is the honor, integrity, and moral obligation of the membership of organized labor. A strict adherence on the part of labor to this policy of contract observance would preclude the probability of a general strike. To engage in such an undertaking would mean that the American Federation of Labor would depart from its traditional policy and destroy the confidence which has been reposed in it by the American people. . . .

I cannot forego this opportunity to enumerate some of the outstanding achievements of organized labor in the United States. They are humane accomplishments. Men, women and children have been the beneficiaries. Hours of labor have been reduced; wages have been increased; sweatshops have been abolished; tenement slavery has been wiped out; many trade unions have established sick and death benefit funds; many organizations have made provisions for the care of the aged and incapacitated members; the opportunities for industrial accidents have been reduced by the introduc-

tion of safe-guarding appliances; occupational diseases have been given study and attention and sanitary measures have been adopted for the protection and care of the workers.

In the legislative domain the enactment of workmen's compensation laws and the ceaseless fight to bring about the adoption of the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United

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Rotary—World Wide

"THE program shows that at this point there is an address for one hour, 'Rotary Around the World,' and it has my name down as making that address. We are going to have an hour's address on Rotary around the world, but it is going to consist of twelve five-minute talks by delegates from as many Rotary countries so that you will have a composite Rotary speech.—Will R. Manier, Jr., Chairman of Extension Committee.

IRELAND

By W. J. Purdy, of Dublin

YOU would like to know, probably, something of what Rotary has done for Dublin. You know what troubles we were in there recently. We have gotten over those troubles now and I am glad to say that we have in our club what I term the north and south, the east and west of politics and beliefs all mixing together. Those that were bitterly opposed to each other and fighting and shooting at each other are now meeting generally in a very friendly way. If there is a little break-out now and again it is over at once and the people who made objections to these things are now grasping the hands of those that were opposed entirely to them.

THE ARGENTINE

By Patricio Brown, of Buenos Aires

[Note—The address of Rotarian Brown was delivered in Spanish. Following is a translation of his remarks.]

I ACCEPTED with pleasure the invitation to speak to you about the progress of this great Rotary organization in my native country, the Argentine Republic, and I am sorry that the representation from that country has not been larger. The clubs in the Argentine Republic designated Mr. Jorge Mitre, a man who is very deeply engrossed in the social and commercial affairs of Buenos Aires, to represent them during his visit to this great country. Unfortunately Don Jorge was unable to accept the appointment, and the Rotarians of my club in Buenos Aires knowing about my approaching visit insisted that I should represent them, for they had decided that the blue and white colors of their flag should fly with the flags of the other nations represented at this Convention.

In the Argentine there are at the present time three Rotary Clubs—one in Buenos Aires, one in Rosario, and one in La Plata. The Club in Buenos

Aires was founded in 1919 and the two others in 1925. We have members who are enthusiastic about the noble ideas of Rotary and who are associated with the outstanding commercial and professional activities of their community. In Buenos Aires, the meetings take place twice a month in the Plaza Hotel, and the members in turn explain the problems which are connected with their branch of business or their profession. Also problems of general interest in the political and social life of the Argentine are discussed. To this meeting our brother Rotarians from all parts of the world are accustomed to come, and they are always welcome, as I assure you you will all be when you find yourselves upon our shores.

With regard to what the Rotary Clubs of the Argentine have done, it is a great pleasure to me to tell you that within their comparatively small sphere they have been able to accomplish very effective charitable works, with results that are truly flattering. They have contributed to vacation camps for sick and crippled children—work in which one of our members is particularly interested; they contribute

on special occasions to definite charities and to other charities they make annual donations.

I hope that in the short time I have had at my disposal I have interested you in the state of Rotary in the Argentine. The President of the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires, Don Cuertino del Campo, and the presidents of the Clubs in Rosario and La Plata have asked me to bring fraternal

greetings to the leaders of Rotary at this Convention and to you all, with sincere wishes for your happiness and well being.

Also while speaking of Rotary in the Argentine, I ought not to forget the name of our secretary, Don Noel Tribe, an enthusiast of the first rank, who is following at a distance the interesting details of this convention.

To the Directors of Rotary around the world, to my hosts in this beautiful city of Denver, and to you brother Rotarians, many thanks.

AUSTRALIA

By Gabriel Giudice, Bendigo, Australia

TO ME has been entrusted a great honor and a privilege to present on behalf of our Rotary Clubs of Australia, to this convention of the Rotary Clubs of the world, this Australian flag.

At the conference held in Melbourne in March last, it was unanimously decided that this presentation be made. It is presented as an act of appreciation for the giving of Rotary to Australia, where it was firmly planted five years ago and from which source great and innumerable benefits have been derived.

This year it was greatly nourished and strengthened by the visit to Australia of Rotarian Everett Hill. Everywhere he visited he spread the Rotary gospel and promoted the Rotary spirit. By his agreeable, lovable, sincere, and wonderful speeches and his enthusiasm for Rotary he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact and he left a sweet and lasting memory. His presence in Australia was a delightful inspiration to the Rotarians of our country and we thank Rotary International for it. His speeches at the Melbourne Conference created a profound impression and filled those present with feelings of pride to think that they were members of the great Rotary Brotherhood and fondly left us with an ardent desire to do our part to organize Rotary Clubs in every city and further its principles throughout Australia. His visit to my own city of Bendigo will be long remembered and has left a desire for greater achievements. He left behind him a ray of sunshine.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, on this wonderful convention and will take back to Australia delightful memories of it. I bring with me greetings from the Melbourne Club and also from my own club of the city of Bendigo.

I present to you this priceless gift,



the greatest we can offer. I ask you to accept it as a token of our love and friendship; our flag, the flag of beloved Australia. May it ever be wafted in the breezes alongside the Stars and Stripes of America, with the flag of Rotary drawing the two flags and the flags of all nations together by the spirit of peace, good will, contentment, trust and understanding between all nations and peoples, for the brotherhood of man and, finally, for the greater glory of God.

PERU

By Fernando Carbajal, of Lima

IT IS certainly a privilege and honor to take advantage of the short time which is given me to say a few words to you in the name of my country, Peru, and of my Rotary club. . .

"Rotary in Peru" is something which can not be spoken of in a few minutes, for in Peru, Rotary has acquired a real importance in all the spheres of human activity. However, I am going to give you, in the most brief manner possible, a little information in regard to "Rotary in Peru."

The Rotary club of Lima, whose delegate I have the honor to be at this convention, was admitted to Rotary International in 1921, and was the first Rotary club which was formed on the West Coast of South America. Now the club has sixty-four members. It has been my privilege to be the secretary of the club since its organization. In addition to the club in Lima, there are now in formation in Peru, two other Rotary clubs in two of the most important cities.

As has been the case in other parts of the world, the first days of Rotary in Peru were somewhat difficult, but I am proud to say that now Rotary is a strong institution in Lima, which has done many things in its few years of existence and it is always ready to put into practice the ideals of service by which it is inspired.

It would take a long time to tell all of the good work in which the Rotary club of Lima has interested itself, and this would be contrary to the simplicity and the modesty which always envelops Rotary deeds, inspired solely by the satisfaction of having done a good deed. But in order that you may have some idea of the importance of our work, I shall mention the following facts:

We discussed on one occasion the desirability of lowering the price of gasoline in the country, and in a few days the Congress of the Republic passed a special law destined to obtain a better price on this commodity.

The Rotarians in Lima discussed the necessity of having a hotel in the capi-

tal of the Republic which should be more worthy of the capital, and in a short time, one of the best hotels of the Pacific Coast was built.

And finally, when, a few months ago, a Rotarian proposed that we should give a playground to the children of the city, the members of the club contributed the sum of \$12,000 which was necessary to accomplish this.

These three facts will prove to you that Rotary in Peru is more than an ideal, and that Peruvian Rotarians are very happy because we are putting into practice that which our ideals dictate to us.

I do not wish to conclude without recording two very intimate and very sincere feelings: one is brought from my country, that of fraternity and affection for all of you who represent the great Rotary family; and the other one which I have acquired during my stay in Denver, my most sincere gratitude for all the attention which I have received.

BRAZIL

By William Mazzocco, of Rio de Janeiro

I TRUST and sincerely hope that in a future not far remote an annual Rotary International convention will be held in Latin America and that the city of Rio de Janeiro will be the chosen place.

Brazil has only the two clubs—Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo—totaling a membership of 111. But in due time additional cities like Manaus, Para, Pernambuco, Santos, Curitiba, Pelotas, Porto-Alegre, Curumba and others will follow in line with men worthy to belong to this great Rotary family.

Rotary, my friends, has come to stay in Brazil; how could it be otherwise when on our own flag we carry the motto which is also the fundamental principle of Rotary—order and progress.

Rotarian Herbert P. Coates of the Montevideo club whom the South American Rotarians have justly nicknamed the father of Rotary in South America, in the capacity of Special Commissioner, is giving us the benefit of his wide experience and is guiding us in the right path. Undoubtedly before very long, there will be created a district for South America.

I have noticed in some instances, whenever mention is made regarding South America it is referred to as Spanish America. The United States

of Brazil which occupy almost one-half of the South American continent with a population of 32,000,000 speak the Portuguese language; though it resembles much the Spanish language, it is a separate and distinct language belonging to the group of the Latin languages.

There are about 50,000,000 Portuguese-speaking people in the world counting Portugal and her colonies in Africa and Asia. I am only mentioning this for the benefit of those who may not know these facts. My friends, we await your coming. Guanabara Bay, which is the proper name of the bay generally called Rio Bay, with the sugar loaf peak at its narrow entrance—and the hunch-back mountain further inland—the city of Rio de

Janeiro which is the federal district occupying much of the left side—the city of Niteroy which is the capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro on the right side—and in the background the mountains of Petropolis and Therezopolis among which outstands the peak called the finger of God—these all await your coming! Every Rotarian in Brazil, and I am safe in saying every Brazilian, is looking forward with great pleasure for the time when they can either collectively as a convention or individually clasp your hand in true Rotarian spirit.

SPAIN

By Salvador Echeandia, of Madrid

THE Madrid Rotary Club at present is composed of a small but enthusiastic number of members who attend the weekly luncheons and serve our institution with all their heart and mind. The board of directors meets frequently, and the various committees hold regular sessions. However, this has not always been the case.

Founded in 1920, it has passed alternately through periods of buoyancy and depression, leading in the beginning a rather precarious existence due to lack of Rotary preparation.

The perseverance and devotion shown to our Association by some of its members, the kind visit of Past President Hill, and Rotary International representatives Roth and Meana, contributed to a successful reorganization of the club. The King of Spain has been most friendly to Rotary members and manifests his interest in the formation of Rotary clubs in our country. . .

Several members of the Madrid club have taken the initiative and have successfully solved a problem which at



the present time claims the earnest attention of industrial countries throughout the world, including the United States, the latter at this very moment devoting its energies to a solution. I refer to the right of manufacturers of trade-marked articles to fix compulsory retail prices for the sale of their products to the public:

The Chambers of Industry and Commerce, and the foremost Spanish industrial concerns seconded our move, and we have persuaded the Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry to establish a law which was passed and has been effective since last Nov. 28, whereby "The sale to the public of manufactured products registered with a trade-mark, at a price lower than that fixed by the manufacturer or maker, without authorization of the latter, is strictly forbidden." Transgressors are punished by fines.

Such a law, I believe, does not exist in the legislation of any other nation. It seems to be working well with us and I think it constitutes a great success for Madrid Rotarians.

I mention another subject on which the Madrid club has supported an action taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

You all know there has existed in Spain from time immemorial a spectacle—I refer to the bull-fight; inhuman, it is true, but unrivalled for color and for picturesque animation. It is one of the principal attractions for the foreign visitors to Spain.

It would be difficult—I may say well-nigh impossible—to banish this spectacular entertainment from Spanish life. It is a reminiscence of her traditions of chivalry; a wonderful display of art, bravery, light and beauty, but there is unhappily a cruel part in it—the sacrificing of horses. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which on several occasions endeavored to have the Government humanize this part, has at last obtained a hearing, with some hope of final success. The Prime Minister of the Spanish Government has promised to reform this phase of the spectacle, and the Madrid Rotary club, enthusiastically adhering to this humanitarian idea, has solicited the cooperation of all other clubs of Spain.

In the name of, and representing the several clubs in Spain and Portugal, whose relations are most cordial, I am grateful for the courtesy with which I have been heard, and can as-

sure you that these clubs sincerely wish to receive frequently and to welcome their fellow-Rotarians from this side of the Atlantic, to demonstrate to them their appreciation of the sympathies extended, and they know how to fulfill their duties as Rotarians, thus honoring the well-known tradition of Portuguese and Spanish hospitality.



BELGIUM

By Edouard Willems,
of Brussels

TWO days ago at an assembly, a Rotary club was defined as an opportunity for progressive evolution in service along the lines of its Six Objects.

What is an opportunity? Men who have looked at Denver with the eyes of an artist can not have failed to be impressed by the sight of magnificent and stately buildings in hard stone and marble. Hard stone and marble are opportunity for Colorado just as steel and concrete are opportunity for New York. The Six Objects of Rotary do not offer the same opportunities to clubs in the States, the British Empire, and Europe.

It would not be fitting for a club far advanced in Rotary to dictate to any club in any other country, special methods of promoting friendship and good understanding. In the States you are an immense country under one law, one system of education, one language. You have had to absorb men from so many countries and of so many creeds that unsectarian spirit and tolerance and good will have united you in common friendship. The same might almost be said of the major part of the British Empire.

So you chose your own methods. And whereas, firstly, you are powerfully rich and, secondly, the State has left to private initiative vast fields of service, you have undertaken to promote the Sixth and final object of Rotary through the means of extensive educational work.

It is a grand service. But it would be a tragic mistake if it so happened that you should forget that the primary and essential condition of progressive work is *friendship, understanding, and good will*.

If you consider existing conditions in Europe, you must be compelled to admit that a distance of sixty miles is sufficient to create deep misunderstanding as to customs, religion, laws, trade ethics, and many other important points, which require inexhaustible diplomacy and patience. If we fail in this point in Europe, the international

extension of Rotary would prove to be impossible and the Sixth Object would never be attained as it should through free consent of all nations.

Will you allow me to give you in a few short words my idea of what is the deep significance in natural philosophy of Rotary International?

A great technical discovery always is the primary cause of a revolution in minds. The modern era is explained by the discovery of printing.

The last century is characterized by railroads and steamers. And at first these powerful means were utilized for trade, industry, and pleasure—interested motives. We have now organized trade, industry, and pleasure "railroads." But the railroad had not yet exhausted its potentialities when Rotary appeared in the world, its formidable successor. For instance, a small country of 17,000 square miles, Belgium, shows you that our neighbors westward are the Anglo-Saxon world, eastward the Germanic world, towards the south the Latin powers, and Belgians are deeply divided as to their sympathies and antipathies toward one or more of their very close neighbors. How can you help to draw the conclusion that if we must choose amongst Six Objects of Rotary, the most essential opportunity offered to us, the opportunity essential for progressive evolution, friendship, understanding, and good will must be chosen.

And this obtains all the more because another organic system, the existence of classes divided by prejudice of all kinds, renders international education necessary. I beg you to understand that the creation of a new spirit of friendship, understanding and good will in Europe offers us an opportunity of the most delicate nature, and demands on the part of officers of our clubs work requiring infinite tact.

Up to now railroads brought a profit or a pleasure sometimes, but less frequently something better. If Rotary succeeds in this work, the Sixth Object of Rotary is realized, and every steamer, every railroad through the vast world would bring us nearer to a friend.

Other service clubs must help Rotary. It is the essential idea that unites them all and commands united action. We are all international salesmen of friendship.

FRANCE

By Marcel Franck, of Paris

FIRST of all, let me give you the most fraternal greetings of all French Rotarians, my compatriots; I have the honor of representing them before you again this year and I want to carry out the mission that they have

(Continued on page 44)

Business Methods

Are Standards Necessary?

By EDWARD F. FLYNN, Member of Business Methods Committee and Director-Elect of Rotary International

SOME one says that all the world's a stage, but to me it seems that all the world's a great athletic field and that all of us today are playing a game, the greatest game in the world, the game of business. Don't you know, you fellows when you are playing golf, when you are playing baseball, when you are playing anything else, would hate to have a man say that you didn't play the game fairly. . .

We are playing this great game of business. We must play it fairly. Each individual Rotarian here is the man himself who knows whether he is playing that game fairly. I was talking at one of the executives' meetings up in Michigan last fall. A man stood up and said something about the lawyers. A lawyer was in charge of the meeting that night and he was seriously offended because this man, a minister, had criticized the lawyer. The minister said to me, "Eddy, you had better say something about it."

I said, "Although there are more men perhaps in the pitfalls of the legal profession today, and while I believe we have more men who are practicing unfairly in law than in any other profession today, you men and women must not forget that when a lawyer goes wrong he has a client who goes wrong with him."

I was making this talk a short time later to one of the largest organizations in the United States and one of the men said to me afterwards, "You didn't have to tell that story. In this city we have between four or five hundred lawyers so dishonest they try to keep their names out of the city directory."

In this country we have lawyers no longer criminal lawyers but lawyers criminal, and who aid and abet the men to commit more crimes so they can collect their fee.

You lawyers know there are not many practitioners of that kind, yet it is up to you as Rotary lawyers to get rid of these men in your profession.

Yet aligning these lawyers against the members of the Commercial Law League of America, and the American Bar Association, who live up to the canons, let me say that these men are playing this game fairly, because they read these magazines every week, every

month, and they know very well if they break any of these canons they are going to be thrown out of these organizations.

There was a fire in San Francisco a few years ago that destroyed a publishing concern. As a credit to the lawyers of the United States and Canada, let me say that every cent within a few dollars of the amount the lawyers owed that concern was paid.

In Chicago we have an organization known as the Commercial Law League of America with about 10,000 members. We have a czar presiding over that organization who last year decided a thousand complaints between business men and others. He decides many important matters. He keeps them out of court.

I am citing these matters just to prove that standards are necessary in these professions.

The other day one of the men in my organization in St. Paul said to me, "What do you talk about?"

I sometimes talk about lawyers and doctors. I talked to one of the biggest doctors in St. Paul the other day, and I asked him the question, "How do you perform so many operations?"

"Well, it is just like this. When a man comes to me and wants an operation, I perform it, because if I don't the next fellow will."

You doctors in Rotary must get rid of that man. He is no quack any longer; he is a diplomat and he will talk you into this business of having an operation performed.

In New York many undertakers are becoming so criminal that many of the large life insurance companies who used to accept assignments from some one where there was a funeral in the family upon the life insurance policy of the bread-winner refuse today to accept these assignments because of the fact that undertakers in New York are charging from \$200 to \$300 for coffins that cost from \$20 to \$30, and everything else of the prerequisites are

charged for in just the same proportion. In one instance in New York a short time ago a poor man died. He with his wife had saved up \$800. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company tells this story. This woman had a little savings-account book. The undertaker came to her and had her sign, saying that she was signing simply in order to get whatever was necessary, shroud and coffin and so on. The funeral was over and a few weeks later when the woman went to her bank to get money to pay the rent, she found the undertaker had charged her \$746 for that funeral. If you undertakers in Rotary are sincere in your belief that standards pay, get rid of that particular kind of a man. . .

You have heard a great deal today. You are going to hear a great deal more about the Sixth Object of Rotary. It has been recited to you so many times I am not going to say any more than that if you men believe in the Sixth Object of Rotary, if you are firm in your belief that we want no more wars, that it is not necessary to have wars, that it is not necessary to have wars to get rid of surplus population, if you have surplus population send them to Canada and the United States, but if you are still sincere in your belief, if you believe with me that commercialism has caused many wars, let us have national standards and then let us go on record, we Rotarians, as being in favor not only of conscripting the lives of our boys when there

is war again, but conscripting all wealth, all industry, and all property.

In Rotary today we need the man who thinks, the worker who thinks, and the thinker who works. Sometimes you hear it said that men can not do business in other countries because they do not understand the language of that country. Let me tell you there is one international language we all understand, no matter what tongue we speak, and that is the universal language of service.



Rotary's Conception of Worth-While Business

By CHARLES E. WHITE, Immediate Past President of Rotary International—
Association for Great Britain and Ireland

THE conception of a worth-while business is to apply the human touch to every walk of life, and through it to bring happiness to business, both to employer and employee.

But to keep strictly to the business aspect of my subject. We often do our thinking more clearly by following Euclid's method of taking the opposite point of view. If we ask ourselves what is not worth-while business I think we should agree to the following seven conclusions:

First.—Business is not worth-while that does not supply some useful need.

Second.—Business is not worth-while which inflicts needless pain or hardship on others.

Third.—Business is not worth-while which tends to make men thoughtless or selfish.

Fourth.—Business is not worth-while which causes people to transgress the laws of their country.

Fifth.—Business is not worth-while which is calculated to create misunderstanding and ill will.

Sixth.—Business is not worth-while which is dishonest or unsatisfactory to the producer or to the customer.

Seventh.—Business is not worth-while that tends to degrade humanity whether individually or in a mass.

I have not suggested that worth-while business must be conducted without pain or hardship.

The dentist and the doctor often have to inflict pain to heal, the diver or the coal miner have to endure hardship, but in that they are supplying a necessity it is not for us to say that they shall not pursue their respective occupations. On the other hand, it is a duty we owe the workers in all such occupations to make their mode of livelihood as humane as possible by every thoughtful consideration that can be given to them.

It is not possible or desirable to remove drudgery or danger from life. Hardship, danger, drudgery, and temptation produce character. These are elements in life that make men and women conquerors. There is both hardship and drudgery in the ordinary work of the factory and of the home, and it is these tribulations borne with fortitude, courage, and cheerfulness which produce those beautiful qualities of character that we admire in so many

men and women. The adventure of life is dependent upon its dangers and hardships.

Having thus reviewed the negative aspect we now are in a position to ask what is worth-while business. Any conception of worth-while business that



shall be applicable to men and women of different nationalities must of necessity be natural and practicable, and appeal to business men of character in all lines of business and in every country in the world. It is essential, therefore, that our definition must deal with principles and avoid details. If you ask me, therefore, what I consider to be worth-while business, "Worth-while business

is that which performs any useful service to society in a way which promotes fellowship, understanding, goodwill, peace of mind, health of body, and happiness to the greatest number, and which dignifies the worker by assisting him to appreciate that he is acting as a fellow-man toward his fellow-men."

It is apparent that this definition is not confined to employers of labor, but applied equally in the home and factory and to people of all degrees of intelligence, poverty or wealth, who can put into practice the maxim of universal application. "All things, whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye unto them."

This leads us to the statement that worth-while business can only be conducted by worth-while men. The question, "Do men gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles?" is as undebatable as is the saying "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

The old doggerel is familiar to many of us:

Whatever you are, be that.
Whatever you say, be true
Straightforwardly act,
Be honest, in fact,
Be nobody else but you.

If a man has good character, truthfulness, straightforwardness, honesty, and individuality there is little need for him to consider what is worth-while business: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Essential to worth-while business is worth-while men. Worth-while business is a result of worth-while living, and this in turn is the result of worth-while thinking: "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

The Fifth Object of Rotary gives expression to this thought in interesting phraseology. It suggests that the worth-while man dignifies his occupation, and this in proportion to the motive which impels him in his work, whether it be for the purpose of making money or for the object of serving humanity. The Fifth Object reads: "To encourage and foster the recognition of the worthiness (or as I would interpret it—the worth-whileness) of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society."

Rotary must do one of two things if its name and existence are to be justified, and if it claims the right to voice an opinion on such a subject as Rotary's conception of worth-while business; it must either give a contribution to the world's progress different from that of any other organization, or it must assist in some different yet practical way in the accomplishment of the work of some existing organization. Rotary must have a clear objective if it is to justify its name, or if it is to avoid cross purposes on the one hand, or waste in energy, time, or money, on the other.

In the past I fear the object of Rotary has not always been sufficiently clear. This is not criticism. It was inevitable in the rapid growth of such a movement. Commencing with fellowship, business interests soon crept in until it was discovered that Rotary must stand for something more. Service then became one of its objects, but what kind of service was not defined. Service has been applied in turn to community service, boys work, crippled children. Then seeking for further channels of usefulness, the objective of Rotary was thought to be business methods, and later, extension, and each has been emphasized to such an extent that it would appear as if Rotary was standing in turn for one of these things and one alone. The conception of Rotary is wider than these. Its functions are:

To provide a means of weekly fellowship made as delightful as possible by ensuring that it is free from all discussions which bring in party politics or sectarian religion, that shall be as complete as possible by embracing every vocation within the environment of the club, and by means of which it shall be made as easy as possible for members to develop their own personality in an atmosphere where each man is perfectly at home, knowing that he has the responsibility of being the sole representative of his classification. This is Rotary's conception of worth-while fellowship.

The second function of Rotary is to discover and interpret the laws of service as they are capable of being applied to the member's vocation. It makes all the difference to a man's thought of himself, and of his work, if Rotary teaches him to attune his business to the service of those who place confi-

dence in him, instead of the older idea of being in business solely with the object of enriching himself. This gives us Rotary's thought about vocation.

Rotary's third function is to inquire into the causes of present-day conditions, inclusive of the problems of city life, and the ill-will and misunderstanding among all the peoples of the world, and to try to find remedies that can be applied in the best, easiest and quickest way. This is Rotary's conception for the betterment of the world.

And now I want to leave with you two concluding thoughts. In thinking

of Rotary's conception of worth-while business, I will read the Sixth Object of Rotary, changing temporarily one word to give us a better view of at least one conception that Rotary can have of worth-while business: "To encourage and foster the advancement of understanding, good will, and industrial peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united

in the Rotary ideal of service." Before we can have international peace we must have industrial peace. Before we can have world-wide peace, we must make sure that we have city peace, and this can only be brought about by bringing fellowship, faith, hope, love, charity, and confidence into the everyday transactions of our professional and business life.

Ethics of International Trade

By T. C. THOMSEN, Director of Rotary International

IN modern life nearly all business, at any rate, all big business, rests on confidence; and the great bulk of all payments is based on credit.

Life nowadays simply could not exist without confidence. One must be able to feel that verbal promises or contract obligations will be fulfilled, that a shipment will be in accordance with purchase samples. One gives purchase orders by letter, by telephone or by cable, feeling confident that the goods when delivered will fulfill expectations. And now that no nation any longer is self-sufficient, now that enormous quantities of goods are exchanged daily between countries the world over, and not only a few unnecessary luxuries as in the olden days, but the necessities of industry and daily life, the business world needs honest methods and confidence more than ever, and internationally as well as nationally. Industrial countries like England import food and export industrial products to other countries like Denmark and the British Dominions and Colonies, which produces a surplus of food. This fact, that countries specialize, has created the enormous world trade, which today has probably reached the huge figure of thirty to forty thousand million dollars per annum.

Thousands upon thousands of people are engaged in keeping this tremendous international trade going, and it is the moral standard of each and every one of these men and their colleagues in their respective trades which determines the "Ethics of International Trade," as we find them today, and it is these men who shape the standards of tomorrow.

In all parts of the world there still exists much undesirable business practice, representing old traditions and old ingrown habits and customs, and as many of these practices are more or less universal they are difficult to eliminate. If they are to be fought, one must appeal to people's moral sense, to their feelings of right and wrong. And although legislation (bribery and corruption acts, etc.) can undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the better ele-

ments in all trades, yet legislation will not prove effective unless people generally recognize the value of improving business morals, so that they voluntarily support legislative measures in their daily work. The borderline between what is considered proper and improper is never distinct and clear. Where for example is the borderline between showing a client a courtesy and bribery?

And when observing in various countries how different is the level of business morals one realizes that that twilight borderline which divides what is considered permissible and proper—from the contrary—stands in close relationship to the general moral standard of each particular country.

It has been truly said: As water cannot rise higher than the level of the spring, so a man's business principles can never rise higher than his own moral feelings of right and wrong.

If, therefore, as Rotarians our aim is to constantly endeavor to improve the ethics of trade, then the solution will appear to be to enlighten and educate all business men, so that they realize the value and the beauty of introducing high moral standards in all their business dealings.

And for this reason, Rotary has a great mission and a wonderful opportunity. But, before going into how Rotary can accomplish this work, I suggest giving a few illustra-

tive examples on the ethics or lack of ethics of international trade.

Infidelity to contracts always follows violent fluctuations in price. It is under such circumstances that men show what they are made of. A grain broker in Vancouver told me that in 1924 when wheat prices suddenly dropped twenty-five per cent and he had sold millions of dollars worth of wheat to many countries, purchasers

everywhere with the exception of one country tried to cancel their contracts or to wriggle out by finding fault with shipments.

I mention this to remind you that when we deal honestly internationally we help to establish a good reputation not only for ourselves but also for our country and we create good will.

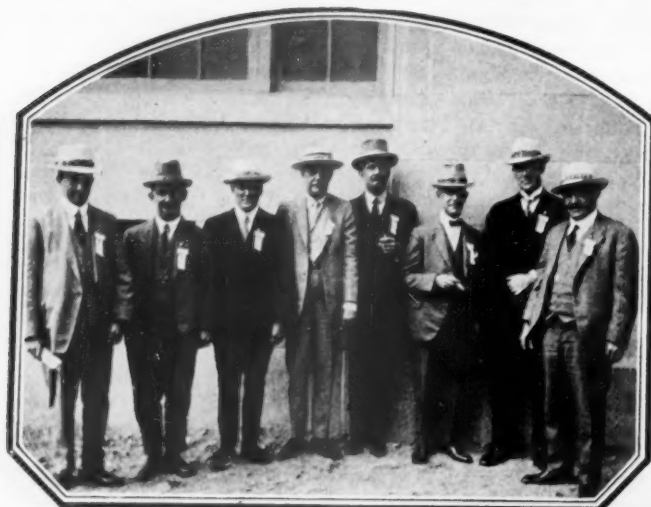
When prices fell considerably a few years ago a leather merchant in Philadelphia voluntarily released all his customers from their contracts. He thereby lost over a million dollars, but the gratitude and confidence which he, by this act, created in the minds of his clients the world over, resulted in quickly multiplying his turnover, so that he really profited by his courageous generosity.

Now let me say a few words about conditions in Europe. The great war brought home to us all that the nature of war is destruction not only to the losing nations, but also to the conquerors. No nation can ruin its neighbor without inflicting grievous harm upon itself, and so this is the lesson that at any rate business people have learned: that only peace can bring prosperity and welfare to the peoples of the earth. And when we exclude the United States, we can say with truth, that the world today, and Europe in particular, is poor and passing through the most critical period of her existence.

Since the war, overseas countries tend more and more to develop their own industries. Overseas markets have consequently in a great measure been lost to Europe, and in order to alleviate the abnormal unemployment following the loss of markets, many countries are introducing prohibitive custom tariffs, often pointing to the United States as the great example of

(Continued on page 56)





The rapid growth of Rotary in the largest island of the world was indicated by the presence of eight or ten people who had travelled more than 6,000 miles to reach Denver. The second man from the left in this smiling group is Leonard Maddern of Ballarat; the fourth is Fred Birks of Sydney; and at the extreme right is Abe Levy of Ballarat. The two Ballarat delegates took the attendance trophy home with them.

From Around the Wheel

A few groups from the score or more of nations represented at the convention



At Right—About twenty-five delegates and visitors represented the Republic of Mexico. In the center of this group, distinguished by the long ribbon, is Mrs. Marcelino Garza of Saltillo, and immediately behind her, stands Rotarian Garza, Governor of the Third District (Mexico).



At Left—Five people left the island of Bermuda "where no auto-horns disturb the pedestrians" to attend the convention. Left to right are: J. S. Vallis and Mrs. Vallis, John J. Arnold, president of Hamilton Rotary Club, and Mrs. Arnold, and Joe Outerbridge, Secretary of the Hamilton club.



Sunny Spain was represented by two delegates and one visitor. Left to right are Paul L. Gispert, of Barcelona; and Salvador Echeandia, president of the Madrid Rotary Club.

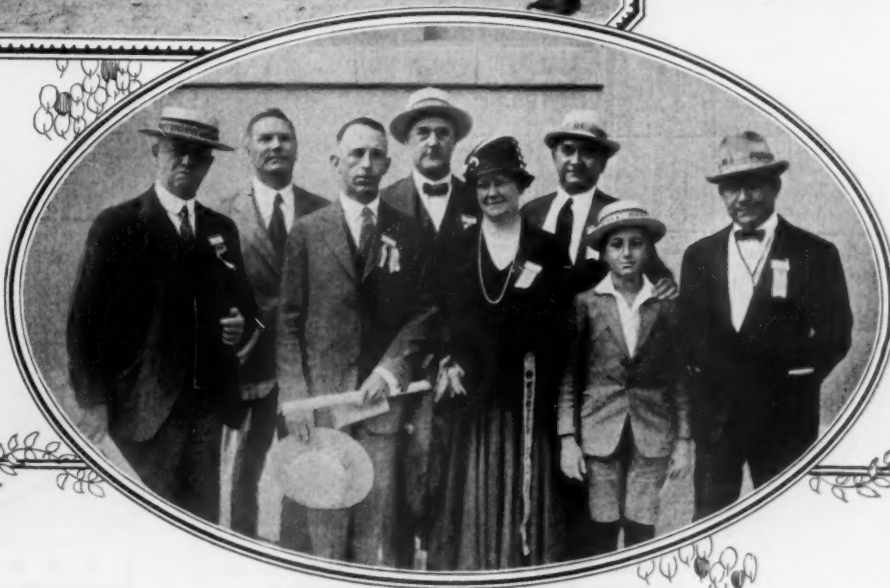


Above—Cuba had about a dozen representatives. Among those shown above were Mario Nunez Mesa of Habana (third from left), and Julio Smith of Caibarien (second from right). Six or seven different clubs sent delegates.



At Left—In the center of this group of Britishers, holding an imposing bundle of papers, is Charlie White, immediate past president of R. I. B. I. Dr. Willems of Brussels is the liaison officer linking Charlie with others of the British party. About twenty-five delegates and guests came from England and Ireland.

At Right—South American delegates and visitors were (left to right) Honorary Special Commissioner Herbert P. Coates of Montevideo; Patrio Browne of Buenos Aires; Warren Cobean whose home is Monterey, Mexico, but who happened along at the right time to get into the picture; Carlos F. Deichman of Valparaiso; Mrs. Coates; William Mazzocco of Rio de Janeiro; and Fernando Carbajal of Lima, with his son.

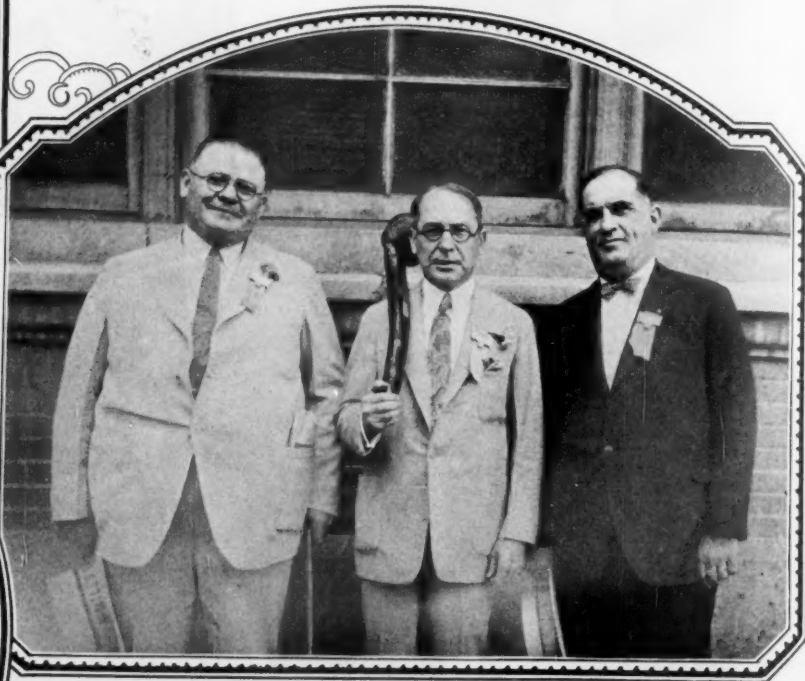


Headliners of the Week

Our Camera Man caught these Rotarians and made them pose for their pictures



Marcel Franck, of Paris, France, was always ready with a gracious phrase. He brought greetings from the clubs of France, where he is the District Governor.



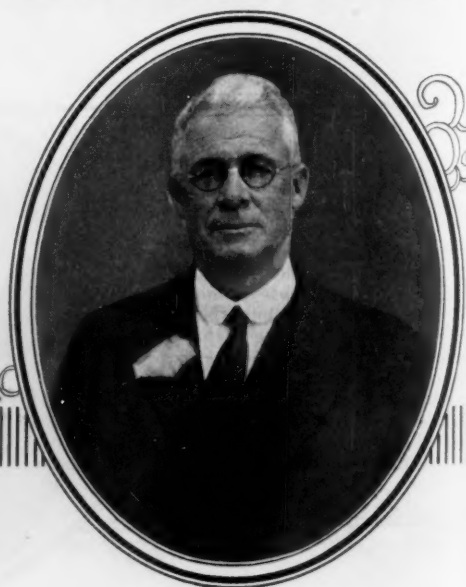
Albert E. Lavery of Bridgeport, Conn., was Sergeant-at-Arms. Here you see him with his badge of office, the mace which Belfast Rotary presented to the Edinburgh Convention (1921). His husky assistants are Carter Harrison of Miles City, Mont., (left) and Walter Mayo of Ashland, Ky., (right).



Herbert Coates, of Montevideo, Uruguay, is the Honorary Special Commissioner for all of South America, save the northwest section. Several more clubs will be established in his territory before long, he reports.



Reisuke Danno and Edmund D. Berton both came from Tokyo, Japan. Danno's evident earnestness pleased his audience—so did his comment about all climbers meeting on the mountain-top.



T. W. H. McEwan is president of the Rotary Club of Johannesburg, South Africa. He reports a steady development of the movement in the cities of the Union.



Edouard Willemms, Ph.D. (right), president of the Rotary Club of Brussels, Belgium, and Secretary of the University Foundation, brought a message from King Albert, which was received with loud applause.

At Left — Harry Rogers—just after he was elected President of Rotary International.



Below—Dr. Michael Kestleloot, Ostend, Belgium, observed this year's convention from the viewpoint of those who will serve as hosts to next year's convention.



Two of the oldest members of Chicago Rotary. At the left is Charlie Newton; at the right, Bill Jensen. Both of them joined in 1905, and "Bill" was the first Rotary secretary that ever held office.



"Long Tom" Phillips looks slightly like Mephistopheles in the opera. He is a former member of Club No. 1 and organizer of Club No. 2392, at La Feria, Texas.



Sir Henry Y. Bradon, Sydney, Australia, Honorary Special Commissioner of Rotary, discussed the development of the individual.



Giorgio Mylius of Milan, Italy, is the retiring Governor of the Forty-sixth District. He told the delegates some worth-while things about serving society through one's daily work.

Administration—Local and International

How Rapidly Shall Rotary Be Extended?

By ARTHUR H. SAPP, First Vice-President, Rotary International

HOW rapidly shall Rotary be extended in countries where Rotary already exists? It is not enough to add other countries to our present list of thirty-five. With the advent of Rotary into the world, came at once responsibility. With the growth of Rotary came the growth of responsibility. There is no one who would deny that our first duty is to the new Rotarian and to the new Rotary Club. Before, then, we think in terms of greater extension into other lands, let us think of the obligation that rests on us to do our duty by the clubs new in Rotary. In the past two years we have established in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland 431 clubs, in Great Britain and Ireland sixty-two clubs, on the Continent of Europe thirty-five clubs, in Africa six clubs, in Australia and New Zealand twelve clubs, in South America three clubs, in Mexico eleven clubs and in Asia four clubs. What are we doing to care for these 564 clubs that are infants as it were in Rotary? While Rotary is but 21 years old, she has developed ideals, traditions, history, peculiar to herself. These new Rotarians must know Rotary to catch the aims and ideals of Rotary. This training of the new Rotarian is a problem even in the United States where the club has close neighbors, is in ready touch with the district governor and the office of Rotary International. It would seem that our real problem now is the care of the young Rotary club. If this be true of the situation near the source of Rotary, how much more serious should be our thought for the clubs far distant from the Headquarters and from that supervision that is essential?

Rotary is the outstanding international organization of the world today largely because of the genius of its organization. Rotary has developed rapidly and to a high degree of excellence the International Convention, the District Conference, the Club Executives Meeting, to which are added the annual visit of the district governor to each club in his district and the visit of each director to the district conferences assigned to him. This intensive service is considered essential that Rotary may

advance. This service must be extended around the world! We have done much to bring uniform attention to all parts of the Rotary world. It is the responsibility of Rotary International to be truly international in the scope and quality of its service to its member clubs. Are we going to boast the number of Nations served by Rotary and heed the call of additional countries for Rotary without counting the cost and weighing the responsibility? Insistent as is this demand, we should extend our borders only as we can care properly for this extended territory. . . .

It would seem sound doctrine that it is more important that we care for those clubs already established in all parts of the Rotary world than that we rush to new fields before we have cultivated fully the fields already opened. We are committed to carry Rotary around the world as rapidly as possible—yet our first duty, in the words of President Don Adams, is to make Rotary, Rotary, in the thirty-five Nations now embraced in the organization. . . .

The extension and development of Rotary in new countries must be done under the leadership of specialists in this work. They should be by all means volunteers if possible, but regardless of the field from which they are selected they must be schooled in Rotary. To this introductory service must come follow-up work so essential to the success of any enterprise. The successful district governor or special representative is not content to work merely for numbers in extension. He insists on repeated visits till the new club is established, educated, and self-sustaining.

You men gathered here in Denver from all over the world have come bringing messages of cheer and inspira-

tion. You have come also seeking methods and means to make Rotary more vital and more far reaching as you bear the hope that our motto, "He profits most who serves best" may encircle this world and make "universal peace" a verity. . . .

There would seem then to be three distinct propositions which should challenge our thinking today. These are heard today in the form of insistent demands. First the demand throughout the Rotary world for the utmost economy in taxation consistent with the forward progress of our great organization. While this may not come as an insistent demand, nevertheless it is perfectly legitimate that we recognize economic conditions the world over. Rotary is not nor should it be a rich man's organization. Neither should Rotary appeal to only countries which for the time being may be enjoying prosperity. It is well that Rotary is not rich. To be rich is sometimes to be foolish. But to spend wisely that which one has is always a virtue. We must therefore husband every resource that Rotary may have the most universal appeal.

The second proposition is, as has been stated, a compelling need in newer countries and newer clubs in Rotary for more thoroughgoing and intensive work, that they may reap the results so surely in store for them provided they develop and grow properly.

The third demand is that Macedonian cry heard round the world from countries Occidental and Oriental, polar and tropic, clamoring for this new and powerful organization of such universal appeal. Out of the great war came among other things a new idealism. This idealism finds expression in an overpowering desire for the establishment of the brotherhood of man. Ro-



ary expresses the fulfillment of this desire. We must heed this Macedonian cry. We cannot refuse to respond to this demand for the extension of Rotary till it has encompassed all the

world. Are these three demands inconsistent? We must have economy of administration. No one denies that. We must consolidate our territory over which we have extended by greater

work with the clubs already formed with especial emphasis on the newer clubs, and lastly we cannot turn a deaf ear to the cry that has come to us from new fields.

Need of Continued Growth in Membership

By JOHN T. SYMES, Chairman, Classifications Committee and Director-Elect of Rotary International

SOMEONE has said that the eighteenth century was a period of dependence; the nineteenth of independence; while in the twentieth century the great word is interdependence. Everything points to the fact that the race is just entering upon the final chapter of political evolution. I do not say this in any alarmist spirit, nor in any cheap superstitious sense, but I base my statement upon sober scientific facts.

Look back over the successive stages of evolution of mankind. First, the individual was evolved, then the family, then the tribe, then the nation. The evolutionary process which has been going on from the beginning of man's existence will not stop now, and we must go on to the next chapter. And what is this next development? Internationalism. And beyond internationalism, what? Nothing in the way of world political organization unless some of our scientists shall succeed in annexing Mars. After such annexation, pan-planation is conceivable. But until then, internationalism is the final chapter in the political evolution of mankind.

Already, international organizations are numbered by the hundreds, and the rapid diffusion throughout the world of such altruistic bodies as Rotary International has been a marvel of the present generation. With its 2,391 clubs in 35 countries of the globe, Rotary International indeed is no provincial movement. Rotary makes continuous appeal to men's imagination, but in no other direction to such an extent as in the carrying out of the Sixth Object of the organization which deals with world-wide friendship and good will. . . .

Each Rotary club is expected to reach out and avail itself of contacts with other clubs, with other districts,

and Rotary International. Each club has responsibilities greater than the gratification of mere local objectives. Even though a club gain all its desires, it gains nothing if it loses itself. The best evidence of the stability of our clubs is the stability of Rotary International. Past experiences bear witness to the fact that those clubs which have most closely cooperated with Rotary International; which have availed themselves of Rotary International's assistance; which have labored for the strengthening of Rotary International and for the welfare of Rotary as a whole have found their own therein. An unfailing measure of the vitality and initiative of a club is the extent to which it makes these external contacts, and another is the degree to which the classifications are kept filled. It should be borne in mind that our membership is based entirely upon representation by classifications, and that a club cannot occupy the place it should in a community, expect its maximum influence, or

do its full duty, unless all the distinct services of its community are represented.

It is not sufficient that the Membership and Classifications Committees should function in a merely judicial capacity, deciding whether the men proposed for admission are acceptable as members. Such a procedure on the part of these committees is certainly most limited, and from the standpoint

of increasing the strength and stability of a club most unwise. It is making no provision for an active and aggressive program of securing the strongest new members and for making certain that the club is thoroughly representative in the sense of having within its membership prominent men from all possible classifications open in the community.

It is therefore most advisable that

our Membership and Classifications Committee should pursue an active program of executive and constructive work which will make certain the representative character of our membership and further insure the ever-increasing strength of our clubs.

To the Classifications Committee falls the task of analyzing the classifications already represented and making sure that they are constitutionally sound. It should also survey the community from the standpoint of lines of business and professional life which are not yet represented in the membership. In almost every case it will be found that such study will reveal opportunities for the addition of real membership strength. Naturally, no club would be so unwise as to fill classifications simply because they were open, but until the Classifications Committee makes a thorough study of the classifications represented in the club and possibly in the community, no club thoroughly understands its opportunities for membership.

Having found certain classifications unrepresented, it is then the duty of the Membership Committee to determine further lines of positive, aggressive action which can be undertaken without at all entering upon the most un-Rotary-like plan of a "membership drive." The Membership Committee should not simply wait, like a judge, to pass on the names referred to it, but should study the personnel of men who might be secured for membership in open classifications and should seek to develop ways and means by which the membership of genuinely strong men may be secured for the club.

Our extension department at headquarters is constantly surveying the international field and developing definite plans for club building. Henceforth we must look over the entire field and determine internationally and by districts an organized program of action in the building of new clubs.

The steady growth in power, influence and diffusion of Rotary International is one of the most certain prophecies of world-wide friendship and good will. Strata of interests, extending beyond the boundaries of the nation, are slowly merging mankind into a common brotherhood. Improvement of transportation, leading to an



enormous steady flow of persons, commodities and ideas from nation to nation, is making for better relations between the peoples of the earth.

The wonder of our times is that the whole outlook upon man, the entire attitude toward life, changes unconsciously in a day. When we recall the world-thought in which we ourselves were living only fifteen years ago, do we not seem new beings, or to be living in a new world? As an instance, the word "internationalism" which is now everywhere being used, was seldom heard in its wide, modern sense a decade or two ago. Today "international" is one of the commonest words on our

lips, a leading word in our newspapers, and all of our great congresses are international.

But there is a far more striking illustration of this meteor-like rate of evolution and almost miraculous transformation of the thought habits of years. I refer to the sudden lifting of the people from national consciousness into world consciousness. Is there anything more startling than this—that we who were yesterday thinking in terms of the nation are today thinking in terms of the world? . . .

It is the splendid privilege of Rotary International not only to take part, but to take a leading part, in this great

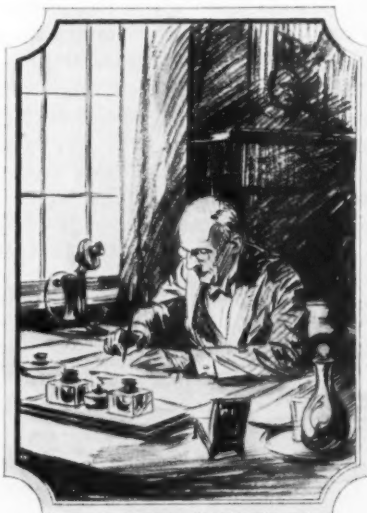
internationalized-world movement of the twentieth century. To be so linked with the great causes which are evolving a new social order is a privilege rare in the annals of history. As such it is one which gives a new inspiration to our efforts to increase the membership of our clubs, to make them truly representative, and to inspire them with the true spirit of world fellowship. Rotary fellowship makes friends and friends won't fight. In the language of prophecy, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Administrative Continuity

By HARRY S. FISH, Director, Rotary International

SHALL we, as the friends and self-constituted guardians, let Rotary continue to spread into various cities and towns of various countries, in some places slowly, in others rapidly, without a great deal of guidance or direction and with a complacent feeling that the only requirement is to accomplish the organization of clubs and persuade men to call themselves Rotarians and wear the insignia? And secondly, shall we consider the present statements of objects, ethics, procedure, program, etc., as good enough and requiring no perfection, assuming that what was originated and developed in one country needs no alteration for or adaptation to other countries, or to changing conditions in the country of its origin? And thirdly, shall we let the organization known as Rotary International go the way of most other organizations, become institutional, develop sects, schisms, factions, and gradually settle into a slow, disintegrating or shrinking institution which has a glorious past of golden promise with a little actual achievement of lasting character?

If this be our vision, this our stunted ambition for the young Lochinvar, who presumably was born to bring peace on earth, good will to men, then our friends the enemy are correct in their conclusions and Rotary will experience a slow and painless death. An ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of faith cure. Since this quasi-medical group is now gathered as internists, primarily for the purpose of establishing those preventive measures calculated to protect Rotary from certain predatory diseases which are liable to beset his way, our clinical task consists of the development of a vaccine, sufficiently virile to establish resistance to these insidious maladies.



The chief ingredient of this protective remedy is *Opportunity* which has been propagated in a culture composed of equal parts of *Good Business Practice* and *Sound Administration*. By its use Rotary can (1) proceed quickly, yet with due caution, into every city and town in the civilized world and while doing so, a proper study can be made of the real significance of the objects, ethics, policies and procedure in order to perfect them and develop ways and means of adapting them to the mentalities and customs of different peoples in various parts of the world. (2) This vaccine will permit a proper exposition of the meaning of the Rotary Ideal of Service which will be understood by and become an inspiration to people of all countries and all classes and eventually bring about an era of international understanding, good will, and peace, which represents the fond longing of all mankind. (3) This elixir of life will permit the administration of the organization known as

Rotary International so that it will be an outstanding example of the possibility of a successfully working, result getting, democratic, world-wide cooperation of like-minded men, beneficial to individuals, communities, nations, and humanity in general and one which will be a living force for all time.

Rotary has reached the crossroad and a road is supposed to lead somewhere. It is a means to an objective. If it stops short we call it a blind alley. If it is a smooth road for a certain distance and then becomes a quagmire, we are tempted to detour. If the road becomes indistinct and blends with the prairie, we lose it and wander off in another direction. A continuous road, a continuous *good* road is what is needed.

Rotary has a great objective. For convenience, it has been divided into Six Objects. It contemplates the development of a common ideal of service among all men. Sometimes we call it the Rotary idea of service and it contemplates uniting all men in this common ideal and it contemplates bringing about as a result, understanding and good will and international peace. To reach our great objective we must have a good road—we must have a *continuous* road.

It is only through the use of allopathic doses of good business practice and sound administration that a program will be developed for Rotary clubs and Rotarians which will be one continuous road, stretching down through all time. We want a road to the peace of the world which can be traveled in comfort, safety and speed. Such a road will be the program of Rotary International provided it be built on some degree of continuity in our organization. We do not wish to destroy the democratic spirit of Rotary, nor

Do we wish to destroy the splendid idea of rotation in office, but a great many people think that for such a far-ranging organization as Rotary has become, we are perhaps leaning over backward a trifle in our efforts to be democratic.

Has the time not arrived to give more serious thought to greater continuity of action? Will it soon be feasible to elect certain directors to take office in June and a like number to assume their duties the following January. By this plan there would be no radical upheaval of the International Board as now obtains at the close of each convention, continuity of action would be assured for important Board Committees, especially the finance and election of club committees, and the huge task you now place on the directors would be greatly simplified.

I wonder if, as President Adams has just said, this were a commercial or industrial organization representing 2,390 agencies in 35 countries of the world with 120,000 employees, what would be the administration? Would it not be based on the soundness of business practice in order that this great corporation could continue to serve its proper purpose?

Should we not discard the hit-and-miss policy which has obtained up to the present time in the building of our programs and provide safe and sane programs which have been studied and perfected for two or three years before their presentation to the Rotary clubs of the world?

Should not the chairmen of International Committees be chosen from the personnel of the preceding year in order to assure better continuity of action?

Do not the same questions enumerated above apply with equal force to the administration of club units, if the permanent highway is to be established?

The advantages which Rotary has derived from the continuous efficient service of the International Secretary outweighs any argument that could be raised for change in this important office each year, nor would any sane business man give thought to discharging his entire office force annually and supplanting them with a new group.

Does not good business demand that early consideration be given to the selection of an assistant to the International Secretary, who might be considered as resident vice-president? This

man should possess a rich experience in Rotary, as for example one who may have served as president of the organization, and should not only share an equal responsibility with the International Secretary but should devote a portion of his time in the special study of the constantly increasing problems which are presented to the International Board for solution.

Should not clubs give thought to the development of programs pertaining to community service which will embrace a period of years, in order that the enlistment of service of the membership be encouraged by the adoption of a definite objective? This plan would stimulate a continuity of service on the part of certain Rotarians who have become self-satisfied and indifferent after completing some term of office in the local club. Too many men settle into a groove after completing intensive service in office, apparently being influenced by the thought that they have played their part, and no further service is required. The only difference between a groove and a grave is only a matter of distance and club executives should give serious thought to the resuscitation of dead wood which can be found in all clubs. . . .

Whose Fault?

By HARRY H. ROGERS, President-Elect of Rotary International

HAS Rotary failed? Is Rotary failing? Or is there anything seriously wrong with Rotary? If so, whose fault has it been?

The Rotary idea is age old and God given. The emblem of Rotary is satisfactory; the motto of Rotary cannot be improved upon; the objects of Rotary are well stated, and the code of ethics is inspirational. We know of no better unit of organization than the Rotary club. It has worked so satisfactorily that many other organizations have been patterned after it, and it has stood the test for twenty years.

Just recently, however, one club surrendered its charter and the long chain was finally broken. This particular club failed. Whose fault? Other clubs have been reported as functioning unsatisfactorily. Where is the fault?

There has been such success surrounding the organization and proper functioning of Rotary clubs that we were all probably hoodwinked into the belief that Rotary had a certain charm and that there could be no such word as "failure" in the dictionary of Rotary.

It may be we grew careless. It may be somebody failed because somebody else neglected a responsibility.

An analysis of Rotary by its friends,

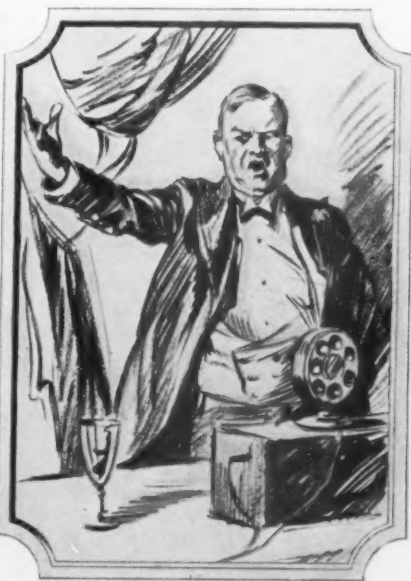
with the intention and purpose of fixing responsibility and preventing further disintegration and future mistakes, if not welcomed, should be tolerated for the common good.

If there is a weakness or threatened trouble in Rotary it is with the club, composed as it is of individual Rotari-

ans. If the club fails, it is because its members have not been sold on Rotary. Where is the responsibility for this failure? If a new club, it is probably the fault of the district governor or his special representative, and inasmuch as the district governor is responsible directly for the organization of new clubs, he must assume the blame for failure, because the special representative is his appointee or is acting with his consent. The survey must be approved by him, and the application for the charter should be recommended by him.

Before an application is sent to the Secretary's office, all of the members composing the charter list should know the purpose and program of a Rotary club; should realize the importance of certain rules and regulations, and, above all, should be heartily in sympathy with the organization of the club. It now appears certain that no club should be organized against the best judgment of the members comprising the charter list. Trouble will ensue, and the cause will properly be laid at the door of the special representative and the district governor. It is better to wait a while and let the community really demand a club after a period of

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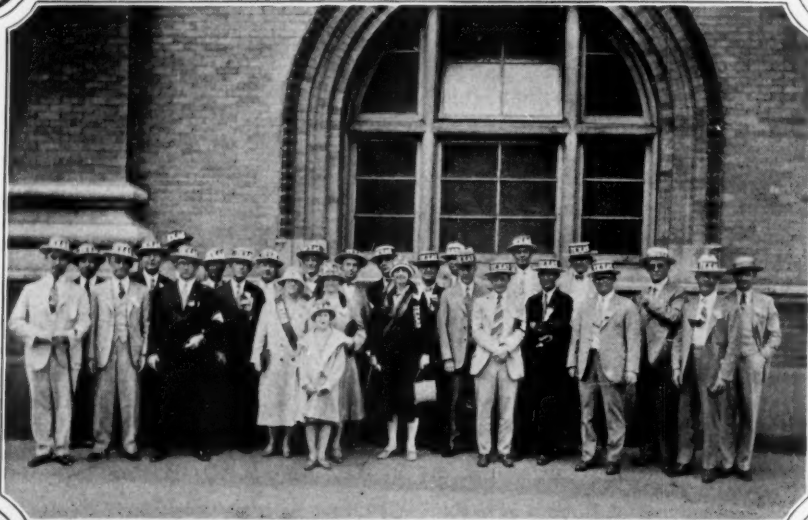
Rotary Needs More Than Oratory



The Wichita (Kansas) Quartette has appeared at many conventions. Left to right: Harry W. Stanley, Clifford V. Hunt, Harrison W. Allbright, and Merle K. Bennett.



Lou Hellborn was the man behind the scenes at the pageant. Under his direction the big show went on without a single full-dress rehearsal.



Some Family Parties

Large delegations and many interesting side features lend color and charm to the convention

Below you see a small group from the Texas delegation. If the picture were in colors, all the hat and arm bands would flash out in orange and white. It was one of the biggest and most enthusiastic delegations present.



At Left—A picture of the Denver University stadium showing the crowd assembled for the pageant. The half of the stadium shown will seat 25,000 people—but hundreds were unable to get in for this show. After the fireworks flashed "good-night" it took only fourteen minutes for the stands to be emptied. There were 1,650 in the cast.



Princess Mountain Fawn of the Blackfeet has evidently been collecting a tribute to her youth and grace. One might suspect that it didn't come from her own subjects either. Although the tribe thinks quite highly of its princess, the chiefs do not usually "say it with flowers."



Above—Here we have some of the Blackfoot bucks and their interpreter with Charlie White (left), Immediate Past President of R.I.B.I., and Marcel Franck (right), District Governor for France. Quite a peaceful meeting—despite all the war bonnets.



At Left—The Rotary Club of Buffalo, N. Y., brought along the Larkin girls band to liven things up a bit. They did it quite well, both with music and with colorful uniforms.



"Under the spreading"—no, these are "hats." They adorn the brows of the delegation from Clayton, New Mexico. Please note the tassels on these shades, also that there are both the cavalry and the infantry styles of wearing the chin straps.

Boys Work

Developing the Individual in Community Service

By S. KENDRICK GUERNSEY, Chairman of Boys Work Committee

BASED upon the experience of former committees, there has been progress in every program we have suggested, but in this running account time will not permit us to present more than a bird's-eye view of the accomplishments. The back-to-school campaigns have been more widespread than ever, and because successful business men took time to counsel with ambitious school boys, thousands of young men will attend school and college next year who otherwise would have lost the benefits of higher education. The importance of vocational training has been stressed, and under the leadership and enthusiasm imparted by Rotary many schools have been induced to install elementary courses in the manual arts. Your committee has felt that often too much stress is placed upon the exceptional boy, with the result that the large proportion of boys who are temperamentally and physically better suited to the trades are ignored or not given the opportunity for the practical instruction they deserve. Closer co-operation between school authorities and parents has been encouraged and fostered, and in many communities lasting results accomplished. Though not spectacular, the most worth-while accomplishment of the year has undoubtedly been the fine contacts of the individual Rotarians with the boys themselves. It has been our ambition this year to interest the individual Rotarian rather than merely the local boys work committee, believing that by so doing new joy and comfort would be brought into the lives of many men who would thus experience the appeal of boyhood and that the effectiveness of Rotary's work for boys would be increased.

If there be those who seek the spectacular in boys work, we point with justifiable pride to the results of boys' week throughout the nation this year. The count is not yet complete, but we are convinced that this week was celebrated in more than 2,500 towns and cities—many of which do not possess Rotary clubs. When you can check up

heart-throbs, measure enthusiasm and inspirations, or count the diamonds in the starry sky, you can reduce to statistical numbers the results of Boys' Week. We do not know that reports



from cities where it has been observed are in themselves proof of the wonderful influence of this week for boys, and that in the few communities in which it was not held this year, citizens, the public press, and leaders of thought are asking "Why" and demanding that next year the movement be carried out in conformity with the rest of the nation.

Your committee can report that Rotary Clubs everywhere are carrying out the International program enthusiastically. We appreciate it, and we want you to know that the program we suggest does not comprise the individual opinions of members of the committee, but rather is it the result of a careful survey of the programs that have been found helpful around the world, and only after members of the committee and their advisers have studied, surveyed, and personally visited hundreds of communities. Too much praise cannot be given the members who compose this committee for their unselfish and valuable counsel and advice throughout the year. . . .

In conclusion, let us urge that you find your place in Rotary Boys Work, as a definite part of the Rotary club program. Do not over-stress it. Let it take its proper place with business methods, Rotary education, and other worthwhile Rotary fundamentals. You are almost certain to catch something of the joyful enthusiasm, something of the inspiration which each of the members of the committee has received as we have thought in terms of boys, worked with boys, and given gladly of our time and energy that Rotary and the world might be made a little better because we are building for those who are to take our places in the days not so far ahead. . . .

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you Rotarians from various parts of the world outside of America who are

going to bring you in a brief four minutes a glimpse of Rotary Boys Work in their respective countries. . . .

NEW ZEALAND

By Harry Amos, of Auckland

WE have found that the chief work that the sixteen Rotary clubs of New Zealand can do with regard to boys work is in fathering the various boys' organizations and in visiting the various boys' orphanages and institutions. The Rotary clubs throughout New Zealand do this regularly. We visit all the Boy Scouts regularly, at least once a month. We get in touch with the Scoutmasters and find out if there is anything that they want. We let them know that they have the sympathy and the interest of all the Rotarians. In that way we assist them in the good work that they are doing.

In connection with other boys' organizations, schools and so on, we get in touch with the teachers. Quite a number of the clubs have invited the primary teachers and the secondary teachers to attend the ordinary weekly luncheons so that we can find out from them some of their problems.

I do not think that Rotary clubs could do a better work than keep in close touch with the teachers of our primary and secondary schools, because the teachers require all the assistance that they can possibly receive from the business and professional men.

I might mention one or two special things that the various clubs in New Zealand are doing. In the south of New Zealand the most southerly club in the world has an institution for delinquent boys known as the Boston institution. The Invercargill club visits that institution regularly each week. They arrange concert parties and do their best to cheer up the boys. When the boys leave these institutions, Rotarians take them in hand, look after them and see that they get a new start in life. They are doing excellent work.

In Wellington at the present time they are helping to erect and furnish a Karitane hospital. A Karitane hospital is simply for the purpose of training mothers in mothercraft and in seeing that our babies are properly cared for, maintained, fed, and clothed.

These Karitane hospitals have been

the result of the work of a great man, Sir King, who is known not only in New Zealand but in England and America for the work he has done. The death rate and mortality among the infants as a result of the work that is being done along that line is the lowest in the world.

In Auckland at the present time, the Rotarians are assisting to raise money in order to erect another building for the blind of New Zealand. I am mentioning this because they have thought out rather a good means of collecting money. We all know that it is not the province of the Rotary club to collect money, but sometimes we have to do it if there doesn't happen to be another organization that can do it. In this case there was not. The Auckland Rotary club got out a list, gave every member of the club a list. They asked permission to address the employees instead of asking for a big check. This was given. They addressed the employees, and as a result they have collected a sum of 6,000 pounds, about \$30,000, in small contributions of three pence or five cents weekly that these employees have undertaken to give for one year, at the rate of five cents a week.

MEXICO

By GUILLERMO CARVALLO,
of Vera Cruz

FROM Chihuahua to Yucatan there are now more than six hundred men engaged in Rotary work for children; men who, though all their time is taken up in commercial and professional business, make no objection to sacrificing themselves for the benefit of boys and young men who will continue in a few years the work we are now doing. We have little patience with those men who do not understand or do not like to understand that the future of Mexico is based on the education of children, on their good health, on the purity of their sentiments as human beings, as citizens, as a very interesting part of society. . .

The education of children, their physical and mental improvement is one of the most important problems in Mexico. It certainly calls for patience, sacrifice,

intelligence, and modesty on our part; we are contributing from the bottom of our hearts; we are putting forth our best efforts in order that the welfare of children may be a positive and a real fact in Mexico.

You may well ask what we are doing to accomplish our duties as Rotarians. I can assure you that we are proud of what has already been accomplished. We have erected playgrounds in several towns. We have carried food and medicines to hospitals and charity houses for ill boys. We have been engaged in training boys for the struggle for life. We have organized Boy Scout corps in which the boys receive advice and teachings: love of our mother land; the protection of women and old people; the practice of good customs; the abhorrence of vice; the exaltation of virtue. Our Boy Scouts already know how to conduct themselves in society; they are respectful to the poor, to the weak and courteous to the rich, to the strong, with the highest dignity. They know what friendship means, and what nations are expecting from its tendency to shorten distances, to approach hearts, to unify thoughts, to create a spirit of brotherhood.

We have just celebrated the Boys' Week with splendid results and have had the uncommon cooperation of federal, state and city governments, and we are now near to organize the fourth Healthy Boy Contest, and have the pleasure to say that there are almost no ill children in some communities owing to the good disposition of parents to follow the advice of Rotary at the time of a contest as to the manner of taking care of babies.

I think this states clearly and distinctly our conduct as Rotarians. If I have mentioned many things about ourselves I assure you that it has not been my intention to appear before you

as the representative of some groups of boosters, but simply with the thought that "our duty is done." . . .

ENGLAND

By CHARLES KINGSTON, of London

I want to greet you Americans with greetings from our country, and I offer you the handshake which is really heartfelt.

I remember an occasion when I greeted some of your fellow-countrymen over eight years ago. It was on a very cold morning at Liverpool when I saw a convoy, the first convoy of the A. E. F. steamers coming in, and I saw your boys on those steamers. It was one of the finest sights that it has ever been my lot to see when those splendid fellows came up on that cold spring morning. On that occasion I welcomed and greeted them as I greet you today.

I cannot go back without expressing the gratitude of all the British delegation to the wonderful community service of the Rotarians of the various towns which we have passed through.

In every case we were well entertained. Let me thank every one of you for the wonderful reception you have given the British delegation.



JAPAN

By REISUKE DANNO, of Tokyo

Japan is the youngest Rotary organization, but it has a spirit of Rotary which is not so different from your own. It exists in every human relation. We must all do our best in all nations of the world to promote brotherhood, to serve our fellow-man. The idea of Rotary is "Service above Self." We interpret the motto of Rotary in performing service. Keep in mind the matters of self-respect, regard for and service to our brother man.

FRANKLIN SQUARE

(Hobart, Tasmania)

*THERE is a peaceful garden in the town
Where old-time flowers sweetly raise their heads;
And as the paths I wander up and down,
I love to linger by the many beds
Of phlox, of wall-flowers, and gay columbine,
Forget-me-nots, sweet lavender and thyme.
The pulsing humming of the honey bee
Drowns clang and shout of outer world for me.
Though all surrounding are drab city walls,
Here kindly nature to me softly calls.
So from the din and turmoil of the day
A moment there I steal—and then away.*

—REG. COLLINS.

Rotary and Its Founder

*The Story of a Man
and a Movement*

By

Paul P. Harris,

LL.B., Ph.B.

Founder of the First Rotary Club and President Emeritus of Rotary International

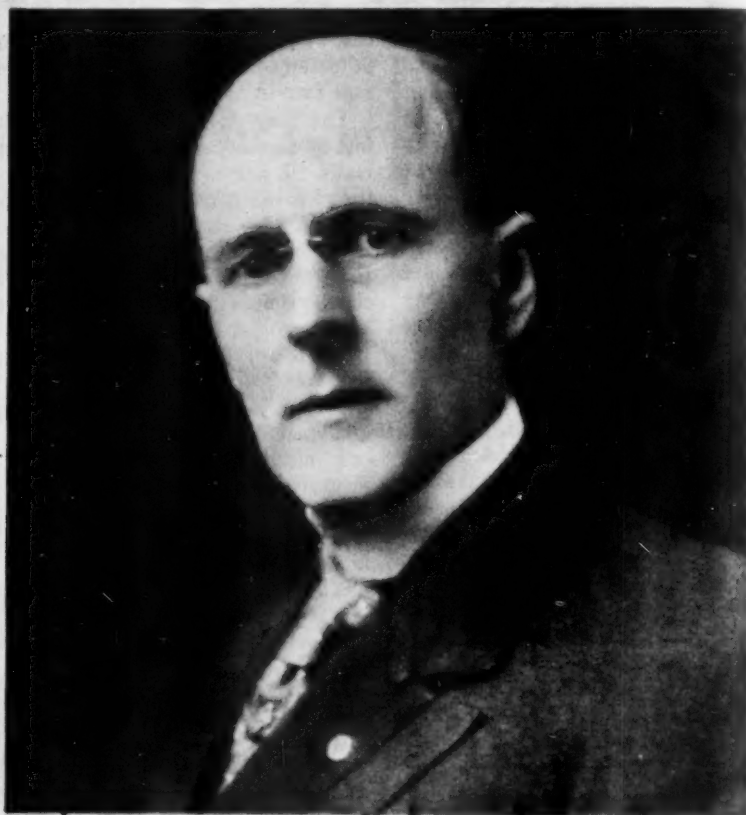
THERE was no reason whatever for the selection of Chicago as the field of endeavor except its reputation for social unrest; rather a flimsy reason for the selection of a city in which to live. Yes, there must have been some romance left. Paul obtained a license to practice law and rented desk and room in an office; soon he rented a small suite of offices in an obscure building, sub-letting the other offices, at a figure which made his own office practically free. He uniformly over-estimated his prospective income and under-estimated his prospective outgo. He was frequently surprised at times to learn how small an income a man could have and still retain his standing as a lawyer in a great city. But he was one of many. One of his associates, Lewis Dalton, a graduate of an Indiana university, had learned a good deal about hard times in Chicago and he gave Paul many valuable pointers; for instance, he introduced him to a place down a half-flight of stairs on Fifth Avenue which Lew had appropriately named "Hell's Half Kitchen." Its chief recommendation

lay in the fact that it dispensed a "stack of wheats" with syrup for the modest sum of a nickel. It was a wonderful place to get breakfast.

For a time, Lew slept nights in a livery stable on a bed which was occupied during the day by a hack driver. It was a splendid arrangement, and Lew would have made the livery stable his permanent home had he not happened to leave his office early one afternoon to dress for a party and found that the driver had borrowed his Prince Albert coat to wear while driving the hearse at a funeral.

The year 1896 was one of great financial depression throughout the United States, and particularly in Chicago which was suffering the reaction from overbuilding during the World's Fair. Half of the stores and apartments in some parts of the city were vacant. Dishonesty and corruption were the order of the day.

There was no special redlight district in Chicago at the time. The district encompassed the whole city, especially the loop, or down-town section. The statement that conditions have been worse in Chicago during the last few



*To my New York friends, greetings
As the heroic figure in your
harbor interprets liberty to future
American citizens, even so may
Rotary interpret "Brotherhood of
Man" to all the world
Sincerely Paul Harris*

This photograph of Paul P. Harris and the message of greetings from him, was transmitted by wire to the Rotary Club of New York City, upon the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of Rotary. The message reads: "To my New York friends, greetings. As the heroic figure in your harbor interprets liberty to future American citizens, even so may Rotary interpret 'Brotherhood of Man' to all the world. Sincerely, Paul Harris."

years than ever before has been frequently made. The authors of such statements should have seen the Chicago of 1896.

Nor were commercial conditions better than social conditions. There was an epidemic of fraud during the years immediately preceding the passage of the bankruptcy law of 1898; and extending for some years thereafter. The bankruptcy law did not affect the volume of frauds unless to increase it, but it affected the manner in which they were conducted and the way in which defrauded creditors sought redress.

There is no great loss without some small gain. The epidemic of fraud made business for lawyers. The courts worked overtime issuing attachment and replevin writs.

To the credit of the American people be it said that the perpetrators of commercial frauds were mostly foreigners; unfortunately they controlled many of the retail lines of trade.

Incendiarism was one of the favorite methods of reaping where there had been no sowing; but the most popular method of procedure was through making purchases to the limit of all possible credit and following up with a quick getaway during the course of the night.

There were two great auction houses in the downtown district of Chicago to which large portions of the goods ob-

tained by fraud eventually found their way, in a great many instances, having been taken there direct. Huge moving-vans bearing no inscriptions or other marks of identification, would move at midnight into the alley in the rear of the store to be gutted and then before daylight they would proceed into another alley in the rear of an auction house within the capacious walls of which the night's booty would soon be engulfed.

Credit men of wholesale houses began to develop an uncanny sense in the detection of fraudulent intent. If a prospective buyer sought to buy goods of too high class for the demands of the trade of the locality in which they were ostensibly to be sold, if he sought to buy in unjustifiable quantities or if there were other suspicious circumstances, acceptance of the order would be refused.

Not infrequently, the circumstance of suspicion would not come to light until after the sale and delivery of the goods and in such instances, the practice was to summon a lawyer who would sue out a replevin or attachment writ on giving of adequate bond, and accompany the deputy sheriff, or constable to the seat of trouble. If the proprietor refused to surrender the goods, they would be forcibly retaken and returned to the shelves of their former owner. Sometimes the defendant would seriously contest the suit at law and if successful, sue on the bond, but such instances were rare; the suspicions were generally justified and the malefactor was willing to call quits rather than submit his case to judge or jury, who, on account of the prevalence of this form of misdemeanor, were likely to prove to be uncomfortably wise.

Occasionally officers and lawyers would meet with armed resistance when attempting to levy, but resistance was seldom successful. Plate-glass windows were frequently shattered in making entrance, doors kicked in, and barricades broken down by the men armed with legal authority.

The passage of the federal bankruptcy law rendered it unnecessary for the perpetrators of commercial frauds to terminate residence. They employed lawyers skilled in bankruptcy practice, remained in their happy homes and defied their cred-

itors. The spirit of "He profits most who serves best" was conspicuous in its absence and "Get while the getting is good" was the slogan of the day.

During the early years of his practice, Paul was a member of a co-partnership consisting of himself, Elroy N. Clark, a graduate of the University of Vermont and Georgetown University, and Lewis S. Dalton, but the firm was dissolved on the departure of Clark, who accepted an opening in United States Senator Wilcott's firm in Denver of which he subsequently became one of the partners. Dalton lost his life in a blizzard while on an expedition into the mountains of Colorado a year or two later.

(Continued on page 67.)



The original group of four business men who formed the first Rotary club in Chicago in 1905. Left to right—Gustavus Loehr, mining business; Sylvester Schiele, coal dealer; Hiram E. Shorey, merchant tailor; and Paul P. Harris, attorney.



Photo: Walinger, Chicago.

Harry L. Ruggles of Chicago, who joined the original group at its second meeting, and who is responsible for the idea of singing in Rotary.



Photo: Walinger, Chicago.

Cecil B. Harris of Chicago—Paul's brother—who is Assistant Secretary at Rotary Headquarters, in charge of Extension Work in the United States and Canada.



EDITORIAL COMMENT

Another Milestone Passed

A FEW weeks ago nearly 9,000 of us assembled in Denver, in the midst of the Rocky Mountains. We found there what we took there. We left there what we took there and we brought away with us both that which we found there and that which we took there—friendship, ideals, and inspiration.

The Denver and other Colorado Rotarians were very much on the job of making all the visitors feel at home. Don Adams presided over the Convention in the charming and tactful way in which he does everything. Harry Rogers was elected President in an outburst of good fellowship, moved and seconded by Arthur Sapp and Tom Davis.

For the old-timers it was another glittering star added to the constellation of Rotary Conventions and to the first-timers—a planet of dazzling power. The Denver Convention will forever shine with undimmed brilliance, except for the passage of time, which dulls the recollection.

Rotary Takes No Vacations

SOME time during last March a Rotary "travel club" was formed on board the "S. S. Reliance." It was found that twenty-two Rotarians representing as many clubs were on this West Indies cruise, and that only one classification was duplicated—or partly so, because one of the lawyers was a patent lawyer.

As usual in such cases meetings were held, information was exchanged, and songs were sung as the members sat around the table. It was felt, however, that even a temporary Rotary travel club should do something more—should get the spirit as well as the form. So a fund was started to which each member contributed, and wherever the "S. S. Reliance" docked the members of this travel club made it a point to visit the local Rotary club, meet the officers, and see if part of the fund could not be used to further some project of the local Rotarians. At Santiago, Cuba, it was found that the local club was interested in crippled children. Accordingly the president of Santiago Rotary received a letter from the "travel club" and a draft on a New York bank for \$101.70. There was no splutter of publicity about the affair, just an exchange of letters between officers, and later, a vote of thanks from the Cuban club.

But as newspaper men say, there is always the story behind the one that gets into print. In this case what appeared was the story of twenty-two men who met by chance and carried on with the work of one organization to which they all belonged. What did not appear was at once a story and a moral—men need vacations—and often take them. The spirit of Rotary does not—and could not.

The Greatest Problem

WISE men of all nations are constantly engaged in examining some angle of this problem, but the problem as a whole has been frequently propounded and never answered. Whether an answer is possible is hard to say. But apparently the greatest problem that humanity will ever have to grapple with is: How many people can the earth support, and how are we to keep the world's population at that figure?

Sooner or later that question will have to be answered, though we cannot say when. We have still to discover how much food can possibly be raised on a given area in an average climate. However, we know that there must be a limit to the fertility of soils. Chemical reactions can be speeded up but eventually some of the elements will have to be replaced by nature's lengthy process unless man can find a better way. So far man has survived by always keeping one jump ahead of nature, by adapting natural processes to his own advantage. How long can he keep it up? Will his ingenuity keep him going until the earth collides with some wandering star? Will he have learned by then how to escape to some other planet before the collision?

Probably man is lucky that he has not yet had to work out his problem. The process would be something like signing one's own death warrant, because we cannot remain static. The time is not far distant when a reasonably careful man may expect to live out his century. But though we live longer and do more things in the same time, we cannot alter Time itself. Hence all humanity is the servant of destiny and it is for ourselves to say whether we shall enjoy the service or not. We can postpone, but we cannot avoid, the issue. We can also play the game according to the rules.

However many men we manage to maintain per square mile, let us hope that the last population—if there is a last—will not try to crib at its examination.

Politics in America

VARIOUS organizations in the United States have united to arouse American men and women and children to the performance of their duties as citizens. September 21st is the date set for a nationwide drive for better citizenship, to get out the vote, to stimulate participation in politics, and to emphasize the two-party plan. Many of the evils of the day are ascribed to the negligence of the individual voter. Crime and graft and hypocrisy are to be done away with and a sense of public order and decency restored. This work is to be initiated by a series of public meetings in a thousand cities and towns. This is certainly a worthy and commendable undertaking. Undoubtedly, thousands of Rotarians will be found lending a helpful hand.



AMONG OUR LETTERS



"Weaving the Fabric of Peace"

A Rotarian takes exception to the article with this title which appeared in the June issue of this magazine

By T. DANFORTH BOARDMAN

IN the June issue of THE ROTARIAN are found some admirable thoughts on "Practical Idealism." Here in a few words is set forth one of the fundamental principles—in fact, the fundamental principle of Rotary, "Service." And the Editor states that this "golden rule of service is practical idealism."

And in the same issue appears an article by Richard Washburn Child, "Weaving the Fabric of Peace," which the writer opens with the splendid thought that "the broad highway to world peace is the road of 'Rotary International'." The sixth object of Rotary, perhaps the most needed of all the purposes of Rotary, is the most far-reaching in its world-wide "practical idealism."

But under this resounding title, "Weaving the Fabric of Peace," is set forth an argument designed to rip and destroy that fabric of peace which a war-weary world is striving to weave; here are set down thoughts so at variance with the sixth object of Rotary, so at variance with the alleged purpose of the article itself that the argument seems to me to become in fact an attack upon the international ideals of Rotary.

At the outset let me state that my purpose is not to submit an argument in favor of the United States joining the League of Nations. On that question I hold a fixed opinion, but I recognize an honest point of view in opposition. Criticism is inevitable, but this question is entirely apart from partisanship—(I happen to belong to the party with which Mr. Child is affiliated). However, I submit that one can be sincerely opposed to America's affiliation and yet fair in one's attitude toward the League of Nations. Let us look straight and think straight.

The burden of Mr. Child's argument is that the League has a dual personality; "that rolled up in one League, there are two Leagues," one political and the other social; "the Master League and the Servant League." A

Letters discussing questions of special interest to Rotarians are invited by the Editors and as many as possible will be printed each month. Since these letters represent the personal opinions of the writers, the Editors and Publishers are not responsible for statements made.

thorough study of the history and activities of the League will convince the impartial mind that these two aspects of League effort are directed toward the same goal, peace and human welfare. What Mr. Child fails to realize is that each of these aspects of League activities contributes greatly to the successful accomplishment of the other. Mr. Child outlines briefly a few of the many excellent works of the League for humanitarian, moral, and economic purposes. These accomplishments are splendid; but how far could the League be successful in such works if the peoples of the world had been left by the Treaty of Paris without the hope of building up a structure of co-operation for peace, an organization through which the will to peace might function to neutralize and ultimately supplant the hatreds and suspicions and fears which would render futile all efforts for such social and economic co-operation?

Mr. Child makes the error which is so common of assuming that an effort was made at Paris "to make a new world on paper." An effort was truly made to make a new world through this same fact of co-operation in the works of peace—of financial reconstruction, of world sanitation, of relief measures in emergency and international intellectual exchange. But those who framed the covenant did not shut their eyes to the practical facts of world relations; the "impractical idealism" which Mr. Child deplores was practical enough to know that an association or League of Nations united in effort for

humanitarian and moral uplift and economic betterment would be a frail structure indeed if the scheme of pre-war international relations, with its frictions and suspicions, persisted. And so they planned the "new world," not on paper only but in the hearts and consciences and the minds of nations which should meet around the council table and there frankly and openly, in the eyes of the world, discuss the problems of international relationships.

The sad thing about this article is its outstanding and glaring misinformation. What possible justification can there be for the use of such words as "a super-government endeavoring to act as a master with a mailed fist?" The old political controversy of six years ago brought out the claims of a super-government, but any fair opponent of the League has abandoned that charge in the face of the facts and history of the past six years. It is known that the League cannot require any government to do its bidding unless such nation has threatened the peace of the world by aggressive war; the League has not the power to levy any tax or to guide the policy of any nation or to order out a single soldier. It is not a government at all; it is merely an association of governments organized for purposes of co-operation, just as the Pan-American Union is no government. While it does imply obligations upon its members, so does any other treaty. Where is evidence of a super-government in an institution which a few months ago could be blocked by a single nation, not one of the great powers—Brazil—when the balance of the member-nations were ready to elect Germany to membership and a seat on the Council.

Is it fair to claim that "the business men and the financiers and not the statesmen of Europe have scored the victories of peace since the war," if one is informed of the facts of Locarno, the greatest of the victories of peace? For here two ancient enemies, military nations both, have agreed for all time to

submit any and all disputes to a Tribunal of Arbitration or the World Court, a type of treaty which peace-loving America has not been willing to enter into in recent years.

It is contrary to fact and to experience to state that the League is dedicated to interference and is "manipulated and used by inevitable intrigue." The League has no possible authority or purpose to meddle in the affairs of its members, except when called upon for conciliation or arbitration or at the suggestion of a member nation and through unanimous action of the Council to warn an aggressive state, if the peace of the world is threatened. And of what does such interference consist? Of an effort to bring the disputants under the spirit of conciliation and arbitration. Consider the years 1914-18 and ask yourself if such interference is worth while.

Mr. Child is a bit inconsistent when he refers to the "good part of the League" as that part which undertakes good offices for nations "which come knocking at the door, asking for arbitration service." And among "the needed functions the good part can perform," "it can furnish the machinery for voluntary arbitration." That is exactly what the "bad part" of the League is doing. Did Austria, or Germany, or Russia in 1914 come to the Hague Tribunal asking for arbitration? Sir Edward Grey urged them to resort to conference and conciliation without effect. Did Italy ask for arbitration before turning her guns upon Corfu? Did Greece or Bulgaria come knocking at the door, while their troops were firing across the border? Nations rushing mobilization are not usually found knocking at the door and asking for arbitration.

Mr. Child becomes wholly reckless with the well-known facts of recent history when he uses these words: "The policeman functions aimed at forbidding war have failed miserably." Space cannot be given here for a full record of seven wars or threatened wars checked by the League. The facts are available to all and are known to thousands of readers of that extraordinary statement; the fact of the Aaland Islands dispute between Finland and Sweden; the upper Silesia dispute between Germany and Poland; the movement of troops in the Polish-Lithuanian dispute; the two Albanian boundary disputes; the part played by the League in the Greco-Italian dispute; the recent Greco-Bulgarian warfare which had actually commenced. How can we know what serious results might have grown out of their disputes adjusted by the League in their incipency, such as the late difference between Great Britain and Turkey over Mosul? It is not claimed by any one that the world has

seen no warfare since the League came into existence; one should not demand or expect infallibility. Nor should frequent disputes in League circles be regarded as evidence of weakness. Could any human gathering representing such diversity of interests and nationalities and with a background of prejudices and warfare be expected to encounter no rough-going? To one familiar with the history of the controversies within our original Thirteen States over the adoption of the Constitution, the life of the League of Nations should not appear seriously threatened by its differences.

OF course, it might have been expected that the funeral knell of the League would be sounded; the usual mournful note of those who wish for the failure of the League is voiced in direful prediction of its death:—"The world, and you and I, have seen a great vision of political internationalism start to crumble and explode in our expectant faces." It is too bad that Mr. Child did not at least omit voicing his regrets over "a structure which is falling," as expressed in the words "but no sincere and conscientious person whatever his partisanship can regard the collapse of a vision without a sense of sorrow,"—"Another hope of mankind has been betrayed"; and, again, "No one, more than I, can feel the tragedy of the disappointment and the cynicism with which the world must now regard the plight of the League. I do not want to emphasize the tragedy." What tragedy is here referred to? The League of Nations is still functioning, is growing in influence; the nations are more than ever looking to it as their sole bulwark against the old system of suspicions and fears and strife. A British statesman said recently, "One cannot imagine the world now without a League of Nations." There is every reason to believe that in September Germany will be admitted to membership. This will greatly strengthen the structure. Perhaps one or more nations may resign from the League; this would be regrettable, but not fatal.

Mr. Child believes that "the way to world peace is not to fear war." "It is not to hold the thought of war." It "is not by striving to tear war to pieces." Evidently we are to forget war—to shut our eyes to the possibility of future wars. "The real way to world peace," he says, "is by understanding, by square dealing, by the overcoming of suspicion and distrust." Here is in fact a splendid formula and it happens to be precisely the one the League is working under. Nothing has so tended to overcome suspicion and distrust as the practice of the past six years of the foreign ministers and premiers and other statesmen of the

various nations gathering around the same table in open conference and under the light of the public opinion of the world, discussing the problems of international relations and bringing to each a better understanding of the points of view of the others. And to further eliminate distrust and suspicion, the practice of recording and publishing all treaties has been effective. The United States, realizing the value of this practice, has lately voluntarily offered to record with the League its own treaties.

Mr. Child sees the threat of "international impatience and intolerance. We hear the murmur of cynicism and the clank of militarism over seas." He recommends "turning our back upon the thought of war," but is cautious enough to add "we must keep our defenses adequate." Indeed we must, if the League is breaking as he predicts. For we of America are closer to the rest of the world than we were in 1917. But "the clank of militarism over seas" should not shut our ears to the call of the League for the nations to gather in a conference for the limitation of land armament, in preparation for which the preliminary survey by the Commission now in session is under way.

Mr. Child states that the purpose he suggests "is not concerned in the old game of balance of power"; I submit that, if the League fails, the world must of necessity go back to that old system, the only other system it knows, of balance of power, of alliance of offensive and defensive and the suspicions and fears associated with it.

Mr. Child says "let us follow the practical idealism of Rotary International." Let us indeed, for it is practical idealism; and under its guidance Americans will not forget that more than a score of nations whose peoples are associated with us in Rotary International are sincerely and prayerfully striving through friendly co-operation, closely akin to Rotary ideals, to build for peace. The Rotary International Association for Great Britain and Ireland, with its two hundred and more clubs, is today working in co-operation with the League of Nations Union of Great Britain, to encourage the League to give attention to a program of higher business standards and practices among all nations—something akin to Rotary's business methods program. However we Americans may feel on the subject of America's part in world relations, let us as Rotarians and as Americans show that spirit of honesty and of fair play which we claim is American; that spirit of helpfulness expressed as the sixth object, which is Rotary. Let us "weave the fabric of peace," but let us weave with a shuttle of accuracy.

ROTARY CLUB ACTIVITIES

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes."—Midsummer Night's Dream.

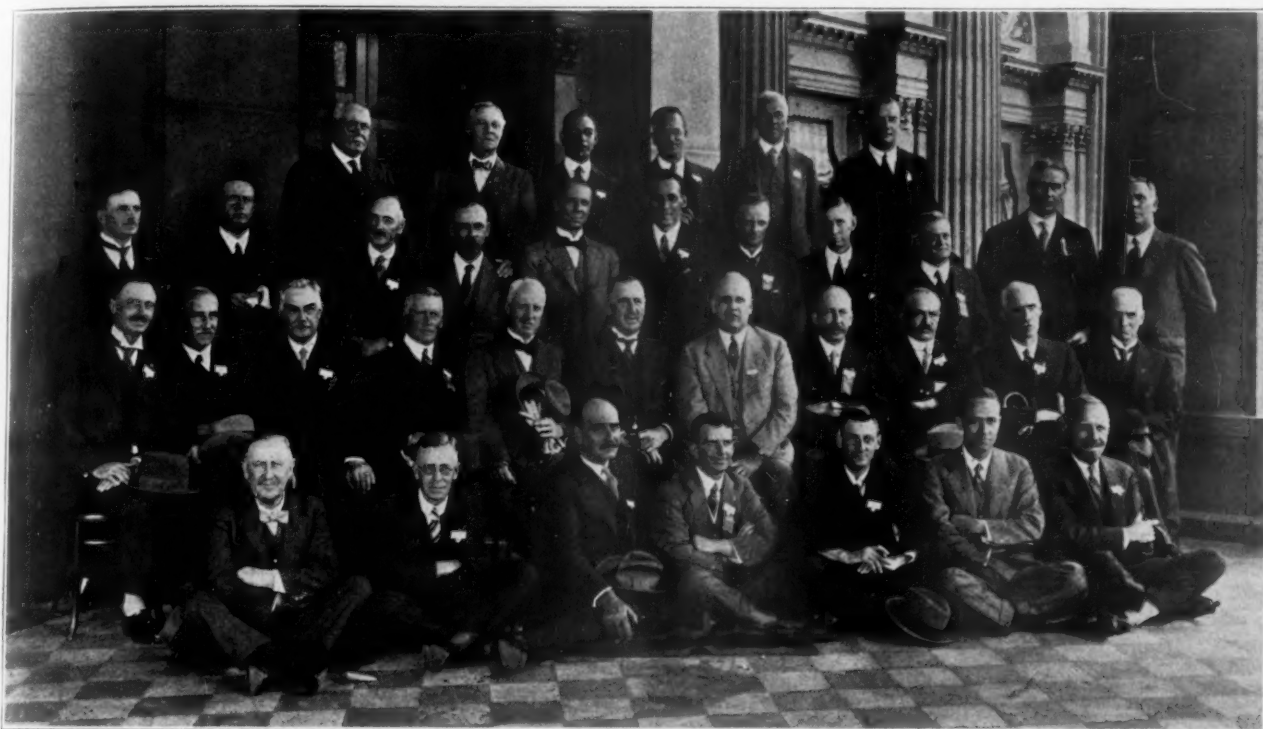


Photo: Vandyck, Ltd., Melbourne.

This group picture was taken at a civic reception given by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne and shows some of the leaders at the conference of Australian Rotary. Starting with the third man from the left of the second row we have Fred Birks, president of the Sydney club; Prof. W. A. Osborne, Special Commissioner; Bill McConnell, who represented R. I. B. I.; the Lord Mayor; Everett Hill, Past International President; and Alfred C. C. Holtz, president of Melbourne Rotary. In the front row, seated, fourth from left, is Walter A. Drummond, honorary secretary of the Melbourne club.

Unknown Visitor Chimes In

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Recently Cap-py Smith, immediate past president of the local Rotary Club, turned over to his fellow-members a handsome gong bearing this inscription:

"Presented to the Rotary Club of Atlantic City in appreciation of courtesies extended to visiting Rotarians."

The club does not know to whom it is indebted for this gift, but wishes to express its thanks through the medium of *THE ROTARIAN*. Nothing, the Atlantic City Rotarians declare, was further from their thoughts than a present when they entertained guests, but they admit that they get quite a thrill when the gong's melodious chime is heard.

Some clubs, of course, are more favorably situated than others, so far as travel routes are concerned. But almost every club has visitors at some of its meetings and can do a great deal to make Rotary a vital thing for them.

Clinic Reveals Much Hope For Crippled Children

SOMERSET, PA.—Clinical examination of crippled children was recently held here under the auspices of the Rotary clubs of Somerset and Meyersdale. Of the 136 children examined by orthopaedic surgeons from the University of Pittsburgh it was thought that all but six could be helped by treatment. A county organization has been formed with members from allied civic organizations to carry on the crippled children's work. The ladies auxiliary of the local hospital provided refreshments for the hundreds of parents and friends who accompanied the children.

At a similar clinic held in Lancaster one of the surgeons performed seventeen operations in one day. About thirty-five patients were examined and there was considerable public interest in the work. It was the third such clinic held in Lancaster during the year.

Bachelors Run Meeting: Benedicts Still Recalcitrant

NYACK, N. Y.—Believed to be unique in Rotary history the "Single Men's Meeting" of the local club afforded the bachelors a chance which they used promptly and effectively. All the single men sat at the speakers table and in three-minute speeches aimed a shower of friendly badinage at their married friends. Song and verse as well as prose were employed to tell the joys of liberty—and suitable "souvenirs" were passed to those whose wakeful nights are largely due to infantile howls. The title of the bachelors' speeches are significant; they read: "Still Waters Run Deep"; "I Learned About Women From Her"; "Why Telephone When Walking Is So Good?"; "Will the Shoe Last"; "Causes and Results of a Stay in the Nyack Hospital"; "Why Have a Nurse?"; "Girls I Have Wooed and Lost," and



Photo: C. Ruf, Zurich.

This picture was taken during a recent conference held at Zurich, Switzerland, for the furtherance of Rotary extension work in Europe. Left to right are (standing) Vivian Carter of London, England, Secretary of R. I. B. I.; Canon W. T. Elliott of Liverpool, England, and Felice Seghezza of Genoa, Italy, International Directors; Crawford McCullough of Fort William, Ontario, Past International President; Donald A. Adams of New Haven, Connecticut, International Director; T. C. Thomsen of Copenhagen, Denmark, Former Director; Hugo E. Prager past president of Zurich Rotary; Fred Warren Teele, Special Commissioner at Large; James Roth of Ventura, Cal., Special Representative. Sitting in the front row are Mmes. Teele, Adams, McCullough and Prager, with Marcel Franck of Paris, France, District Governor.

"The Bachelor's Trust—a Sequel to the Maiden's Prayer."

Thoughtful Citizens Interested in Rotary

HAMILTON, NEW ZEALAND.—At the request of the Assistant Head Masters Association of this city, the president of the local Rotary club gave an address before that association explaining the aims and objects of Rotary. A similar request has since been received from the Women's Thought League, and will also be complied with. A few months ago Hamilton Rotary collected \$5,000 to further the work of the Plunket Society.

600 Visit Boys At State Home

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—More than 600 Rotarians of the 36th District and their ladies participated in the fifth annual pilgrimage to Jamesburg. These trips to the State Home for Boys have become increasingly popular with both visitors and hosts as mutual interests have been discovered and strengthened. Every club in the district was represented and Jimmy Orr, District Governor-Elect, was one of those who profited by the enthusiasm of Rotarian John Montgomery of Red Bank, the pilgrimage leader of this year. The

boys decorated their buildings and grounds, got out a special edition of their own paper, and prepared and distributed artistic programs. Athletic events were run off as scheduled and there were worth-while prizes for the winners.

The pilgrimages started when Rotarians learned that many of the boys released from the State home had relapsed into bad habits because there was no friendly hand to give them support. Co-operation between the Rotarians and the officials at the Home has materially reduced the percentage of such cases during the past five years.

Get Many Suggestions On Handling Regular Meetings

PITTSBURGH, PA.—One of the schemes tried out by the new administration of the local Rotary Club was to call a series of five meetings, and at each meeting have one-fifth of the membership present with the idea of getting suggestions or criticisms concerning the conduct of regular meetings. President Brownell received many suggestions. While it was impossible to use all of them the information and advice received was very helpful and the Pittsburgh Club believes this plan might help other clubs.

Stage Charter Meeting For Educational Value

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Realizing that many Rotarians had never seen a charter presentation the Governor of the 15th District induced his club to use its special Tuesday council meeting to reproduce such a meeting. The program proved both interesting and educational. It is thought that other large clubs might find such a program useful for Rotary education.

Honor Secretary For 13 Years Service

STOCKTON, CAL.—The local Rotarians gave a surprise party for their secretary, Samuel C. Beane, who has held the post for thirteen years. The club had as its guests on this occasion, officials of the Southern Pacific Railway, and Samuel C. Beane, Jr. The assistant traffic manager of the Southern Pacific told what the secretary had done in railroad work; and Dr. Tully Knoles, president of the College of the Pacific, expressed the admiration of the club for its secretary and on behalf of the 150 members presented Sam with a handsome silver service.

Secretary Sam is among the few secretaries having a long-distance

record for Rotary club service; three other secretaries who have similar records being Walter L. Whiting, of Portland, Ore., who first tackled the job in June, 1912; Thomas J. Goodlake, of Victoria, B. C., who began his secretarial duties in October, 1913; and Frank W. Weedon of Syracuse, N. Y., who has been secretary of his club since November, 1912.

Song Leaders' Contest Won by New Rochelle Man

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first annual contest for Rotary song-leaders of the New York metropolitan district resulted as follows: The trophy cup was awarded to Harold Forbes of New Rochelle, consolation cups went to Arthur Witte of Yonkers and Arthur Manser of Summit. In the fall, President Pirie MacDonald and New York Rotarians will journey to New Rochelle, there to present a banner to the Rotary Club. This banner will stay in New Rochelle till the next contest—and perhaps longer!

New York Rotary is also arranging for an exchange of speakers with London. The addresses in this series will deal with the characteristics of the two nations, the trend of business on each side the Atlantic, and the aims of the respective Rotary clubs. On Dominion Day the Canadians in New York Rotary put on a special program, and the Americans joined heartily in the celebration. (See illustration on this page.)

Prepare Scout Camp For Busy Season

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Camp Byng, which was purchased last year with funds secured by a combined committee of Rotarians and Scout executives, was named in 1923 when Lord Byng visited the camp and consented to the christening. The camp is a natural beauty spot about 25 miles northwest of Vancouver, comprises some 200 acres, and is valued at around \$10,000. This year it will be used for four different camping periods, and preparations are being made for permanent buildings and other improvements which will make it one of the best Scout camps in Canada.

One Winner Helps The Next

ATHOL, MASS.—When the Athol Rotary Club was organized one of the local jewelers bought a stock of Rotary pins, but there was no mad rush to his shop. Because of this the club hit on the scheme of buying one pin, arranging some sort of a contest, and awarding the pin to the winner—on condition that he purchased a similar pin for the prize of the next competition. The contests have been repeated every week and have resulted in a lot of good-natured fun as well as keener



Photo: Underwood & Underwood.

Canadians and Americans in New York Rotary joined heartily in the celebration of Dominion Day on July 1st. A special menu of Canadian products, a souvenir program, decorations featuring the maple leaves and winter sports of the north, voyageur songs, and the presentation of flags helped to make the meeting a particularly happy one. This group shows some of the chief participants (left to right) Edmund Burke, Canadian singer from the Metropolitan Opera Company; Pirie McDonald, president of New York Rotary, who presented the American flag to the Canadian Senator C. P. Beaubien, B.A., LL.D., the chief speaker; and Ray Knoeppel, former District Governor.

competition. When every member has a pin, the last one to join will present a pin to the next new member.

Ticket System Eliminates Lunch Cliques

WELLINGTON, N. J.—The Rotary Club of Wellington plans to make sure of complete fraternizing of members by introducing the system of numbered seats. When a Rotarian enters the dining hall he is given a numbered ticket and then finds the seat with the corresponding number. This should give him a new set of table companions at every lunch. As it is almost impossible under such a system for a member and friend to get consecutive numbers,

members bringing guests go to a special table—the longest in the room. Wellington Rotarians recently gave \$10,000 to a branch of the Plunket Society—an association providing instruction in mothercraft.

Novel Place Cards At This Dinner

DYERSBURG, TENN.—John Reed and his wife introduced some new features when they entertained the twenty-eight Dyersburg Rotarians at their home. The place cards around the horseshoe table were all emblematical. A small kit of tools directed the hardware man to his seat, the stork led a physician
(Continued on page 71.)

Rotary and the Individual

The Value of Service—(Continued from page 14)

that old umbrella? You seem to be doing your work as if your life depended on it."

"I am doing my work the best I know how, for other men of my craft will follow me here, and I want them to find it easy to get work in this town."

Sir Philip Sidney advised you to look in your own heart and write. Rotary calls on us to look in our hearts and live and serve, to not only know ourselves, to trust and believe in ourselves, but to know, trust and believe in the other fellow as well.

It surely was not by accident that the Fourth Object of Rotary mentions the development of acquaintance as an op-

portunity for service, for had it used the word friendship instead of acquaintance, it would have restricted service materially.

Now I believe in friendship. There are some who have formed this beautiful relationship permanently. History has a few outstanding instances of this perfect unison of hearts. But friendship as a rule is a scarce article, a brittle thing. The ancient Greeks had a saying that he who hath many friends lacketh a friend. Friendship has a narrow and selfish application. It takes only two congenial individuals to complete a perfect circle of friendship. Acquaintance presupposes friendliness,

and I like the term friendliness better than friendship. . . .

The friendly man fills the universe with the shafts of eternal kindness. Instinctively, spontaneously, he serves, knowing that anything he does in a timely and practical way is a service and valuable.

And after all, what could be a finer immortality than to have had a kindly influence on those about us. If there is anything divine about us at all, it must be this, for it deserves to live and it will live throughout all eternity, when everything else that we have done or said, everything that we have been, lies buried and forgotten beneath the deep dust of the ages.

Friendship in Action

By FRED D. VAN AMBURGH, Publisher and Editor, "The Silent Partner," New York, N. Y.

I DO not believe that a Rotarian should ever offer an excuse. I think he should do the best he can at any and all times, but I realize, friends, you are tired, and I am tired too, I am very tired. Just before leaving New York we moved. We moved from here over there, and it is twenty blocks from here over there, and before the van came to take away the things, I espied grandfather's clock, that dear old clock that ticked so many years, and I almost reverently picked it up and carried it from here over there. On my way from here over there I met a fool. Everybody said this fellow was a fool, and often I had said he was a fool. The fool walked up to me when I had this great clock in my arms carrying it from here over there, and he said to me, "May I speak to you?"

I said, "Sure fire, shoot." I knew he was a fool.

This is what he said to me: "Why don't you carry a watch?"

I have my watch today, fortunately. I will not hold you very, very long; at least I will try not to hold you very long.

I regret, friends, very much that on this occasion there will be but one opportunity to pay a tribute to your wonderful women, and I shall improve this opportunity right now.

On my office desk you will find the bust of Abraham Lincoln, "The Man." I often look at this figure and wonder what made Lincoln such a great man, such a good and great man, and I ask myself this question: Was it his mother, Nancy Hanks, who shaped his soul? Or, was it Ann Rutledge, the

woman he loved and lost; was it she who made him the man of sorrow? Or was it Mary Todd, his wife, his other half, his better half, was it this Kentucky bred woman, this southern-born lady, the woman whom we often thoughtlessly criticize? When they said to Abraham Lincoln: "Go to the territory of Washington and become governor," his wife, his better-half said, "No! Right about face. Go to Washington, D. C., and become President." Back of every great and good man stands some great and good woman. That is my tribute to your wonderful women.

Some thoughtful friend of the speakers committees selected for my subject "Friendship in Action." Now we all know that Rotary is action, all action, all the way. Therefore we cannot consider for one moment inactive friendship in Rotary.

But somehow I suspect that President Don or some member of the committee is aware that thirty years ago I lived for a long time in this resourceful State of Colorado as a miner, and to be called to this platform on this occasion is the highest compliment that has ever been paid me. It is like coming back home again. It gives me the opportunity to dig down deep for the values beneath the surface of my subject, "Friendship in Action" to do a little mental mining.

Yes, for six years I prospected for gold, for six years I drilled into the gray granite hills of old Cripple Creek, Colorado, looking, looking for my material opportunity. And for many other years my life was devoted to

self, not "Service Above Self," just self.

In this great gold-producing State of Colorado some of the biggest and best mines, the permanent producers, were developed by first discovering some surface showings. The values in men are never at the grass-roots. Human values are in the heart, not in the style of the nose, so let's do a little mining.

Being an old miner, it is my plan here to sink a shaft in this formation called "Friendship in Action," for there are some down-deep values in this subject that are not exposed.

Last night I passed out some cards to some Rotarian friends and asked them to write on these cards what they considered to be the biggest and best words in all Rotary. On the first card I found the word "attendance." Without attendance there could be no Rotary, hence we must admit that attendance is the foundation of Rotary. Attendance is not only necessary but it is our obligation. All of the advantages in Rotary start with attendance, and yet I care not how many meetings you attend, if you fail to have in your heart a deeper value expressed by the one single word that I have in mind at the moment, your attendance will work only injury to all concerned.

On the second card I find the word "acquaintance." About 2,400 years ago I was enjoying a luncheon engagement under a tent with a man called Socrates. During this luncheon my eyes rested on a man who was sitting in the shade of a big tree eating figs. I said

to Socrates in a cold and cynical way, "I don't like that man over there," pointing to the fellow eating figs.

Socrates looked surprised at my remark and asked, "Fred, do you know that man?"

I replied, "No!"

Then the old philosopher looked wise and said, "Ah, Van, if you knew that man you would love him."

I was not a Rotarian then and my un-Rotarian reply was this, "That's just the reason why I do not want to know him." I was fearful that I might like him. And yet, I care not how many acquaintances you make in Rotary, if you lack in your heart this one single word that I have in my mind at the moment all of your acquaintances will only add to the number of people who will not like you. What is this one single word that we are mentally mining for? Let's find it.

On the third card I find the word "service," not "Service Above Self," just service. Now service is something somebody buys and somebody sells, therefore, it can be described or defined as an exchange of advantages or values. And yet no man can serve faithfully and well who does not have in his heart the one single word that is uppermost in my mind at this time, and I hope at all times. Now what is the word? Let's do a little more mental seeking and find the word.

On the fourth card I find the word "friendship." What a wonderful word! And Rotary furnishes so many opportunities to make and hold valuable friends. A short conference with our Rotarian friends clears the understanding and lightens the load of care more than hours of silent meditation. It is not the number of years that we live, it is the character and the confidence of our friends that make life worthwhile; but I shall make bold to say again that without this deeper value rule, without the one single word that I want to get across to you, no friendships can exist. Now what is this word?

Attendance means acquaintance, acquaintance gains confidence, and confidence makes for friendships. But remember in Rotary we find that we keep our friendships in repair, all of which recalls the beautiful poem entitled, "Around the Corner":

Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone.

And I never see my old friend's face;
For life is a swift and terrible race.
He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then;
And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a busy game;
Tired with trying to make a name.
"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes and tomorrow goes;
And the distance between us grows and grows.
Around the corner! yet miles away.
"Here's a telegram, sir, Jim died today!"
And that's what we get and deserve in the end.

Around the corner, a vanished friend.

Rotary keeps our friendships in repair.

And so I might select a large list of cards with so many important and illuminating words, but here is a card that, to my mind, is the all-involving idea or ideal of Rotary International. My Rotarian friend wrote on the card, "The golden rule," a rule that will last as long as time lasts, a rule that requires no interpreter, a rule that can be translated into any tongue and will always, always mean the same. Dogmas or creeds may disagree on the route we must take to reach our reward, but all agree that the golden rule is the supreme need of civilized mankind. And yet this, the greatest rule of all rules for the behavior of man, the golden rule, without the one single word that I have in mind at the moment, the hope that you Rotarians hold in your hearts, would vanish. Without this one single word, a word that I stumbled over for many years, without this simple but sincere word, you cannot even practice the golden rule. . . .

A husband may be ever so generous with his wife. He may give her a new house or a new car, but if he lacks in his heart this one single word that I have in my mind, his wife will resent his bribes. An unmarried man may love his bride-to-be, but if he lacks in his heart this one single word his sweetheart will revoke the contract.

Now what is the one single word? I heard a lady give it to me—the only person in the room who has hit upon it. It is *kindliness*. Kindliness is friendship in action, and friendship in action is Rotary.

We shall for centuries to come refer to the wonderful wit, the exceptional humor, the apt stories, the rugged honesty, the great vision and the moral purpose of Abraham Lincoln, The Man, but there is nothing in all his great worth to the world that stands out like this: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." That's kindliness.

These wonderful words, "With malice toward none, with charity for all," surpass in their profound strength any thought that I might add to the subject, kindliness, which is "Friendship in Action," or Rotary.

These words are nothing more, nothing less, than the Golden Rule put into practice. They are the spirit of "Service Above Self" as taught two thousand years ago, the right spirit that must remain the slogan of all nations that survive.

Rotary is rapidly spreading the spirit of kindliness throughout the whole world, for it is an organized international influence that is helping to break down the barriers that prevent human friendships.

Rotary International rises above the controversy of creeds and contemplates the race. . . .

The concentrated efforts of all the great nations of the world to bring about international good will—all of their united efforts—will not work without "Friendship in Action," for it is not what can be gained from the weaker or smaller nations, it is what can be given.

No individual can rise higher than his ideals. No nation can hope to have and to hold the confidence and cooperation of other countries until that nation shows the spirit of "Friendship in Action," which is Rotary.

Friends, I am going to delete the balance of my subject. It is purely on the ideals of Rotary.

I am going to say this out of consideration for you, all that I haven't said might be called ideals, but ideals are our better selves, ideals need no apology, ideals are not contrary to reality. There can be nothing more real, nothing more sure, nothing more secure than our high ideals, and at last Rotary International has come to be a world-wide service, and its greatest service will be, in my estimation, in cementing closer relations between all of the people all of the time.

Let us return to our homes and carry in our hearts this one single word, kindliness, and with kindliness kindle fires of friendship throughout the world for the highest and fullest form of true patriotism is all expressed in that simple, sincere, spiritual sentence, "Peace on earth, good will toward men," and this is kindliness, and kindliness is friendship in action, and friendship in action is Rotary.

INTERDEPENDENCE

Whenever we see a man who has important business affairs of his own generously allotting a part of his time to some public enterprise, we are reminded of a pithy observation by Herbert Spencer to the effect that "the man who spends his energies on private affairs and refuses to take part in public affairs, complimenting himself on his wisdom in minding his own business, is blind to the fact that his own business is possible only by the prosperity of all."

Rotary—World Wide

Address by Marcel Franck—(Continued from page 18)

entrusted to me with all the enthusiasm and the conscience that inspire in me my love of France and the noble ideas of Rotary.

Many French Rotarians promised me, last year, after the Cleveland convention, to accompany me this time. But, if you consider sympathetically the financial situation of France, with her franc so terribly depreciated, if you consider what is represented in francs for this long beautiful voyage from the shores of France to the shores of the United States, you will once more unhesitatingly excuse your French friends who have been again obliged to deny themselves the privilege of taking part in these intensely interesting and fraternal discussions, deny themselves above all the opportunity of making the numerous friends that they would have met in the course of so wonderful a meeting. Accept, therefore, all the regrets and all the sympathy of French Rotarians. . . .

I like to quote the words of our Prime Minister Briand. He said at Locarno: "We must learn to talk European." . . .

Concerning the choice of place for the annual conventions of Rotary, France had the desire that the 1927 convention should take place at Nice. But since that privilege has first of all been accorded to Ostend, French Rotarians rejoice that the Belgians who work now as in the past in mutual confidence with us are thus honored. . . .

I hope, with all my French Rotarian friends, that the Ostend convention will be a wonderful manifestation of International Rotary and that the memories carried away by every one will be as rays of warm sympathy that will unite at once and profoundly all the countries of the whole world. . . .

DURING the first conference of the Swiss district at Lucerne last month, my friend Rotarian McCullough said, "Rotary is not a club; Rotary is not a group where in the one or in the other of these two cases one plays cards, one discusses politics, one deals with questions more or less social. Rotary is a movement."

I have been very much impressed by that word "movement" because, in very truth, that movement is an enormous impetus which, compared to the tide, invades progressively and penetrates the dry lands.

If Rotary is a movement, it is thus a great idea that will invade progressively the world and that will only attain its full force the day that the peoples think the same on this princi-

ple, that there ought not to be found, amongst brothers, under-dogs who suffer for having been heroic, who still suffer continually whilst others reap the rewards of their sacrifices made for the safety of all. Our slogan "Service" is bound up with the idea of justice and benevolence; even indulgence follows in the train of justice. . . .

The world peace, at which the sixth aim of Rotary tends and which, to my mind, is that for which we ought to profess the most pious sentiments and consecrate our strongest activity; this world peace, I say, is only possible if the ruins left by the Great War can be repaired at the earliest moment.

It is necessary that those who had in the war all the advantages shall be able to apportion a little of their share to the less favored; it is necessary that those who have made their wealth from the misfortunes of others shall see where lies their duty in the way of charity, which is nothing less than justice; it is necessary also that it shall be known and admitted that a nation, however great and powerful, may not, in the age in which we live, build a Chinese wall around her frontier.

To attempt to cultivate justice amongst men is not a political end, it is an end of fraternal "service." You who hear me, examine without prejudice European questions and see if, once again, force has not supplanted right. France, who has so faithfully served the good, the beautiful, the generous, cannot die. Her influence is too far spread and lofty souls would unite together to protest against the sacrilege done to liberty which she symbolizes. . . .

A country that has to its credit so much devotion to humanity, a country whose record is of such splendor may well claim justice and friendship!

My friends, service is now, and urgently so, the saving of France! Rotarians, serve your ideals, be sincere and logical with yourselves. France is not an empty word, neither are her merits. To aid her is to serve liberty and justice which constitute the happiness of men. Amongst you are some who have enormous power and others who will have it later. Do not forget Rotary's principle of "Service" and, while keeping "Rotary rotating," as President Adams said, keep also constantly in full view our Sixth aim. An organization that aims at concord and at social welfare must contribute to economic stability and consequently to peace. . . .

I wish to thank you with all my

heart, and believe that the mark of fraternal kindness you have shown me binds the friendship of you all the closer to the hearts of the French Rotarians in the name of whom I have just addressed you. Thank you for France, thank you for its Rotarians, and thank you for me!

SOUTH AFRICA

By William McEwan, of Johannesburg

I HAVE come 15,000 miles in order to get to this convention, and 15,000 miles distance away means that very few people know much about South Africa. I would like to say that our district is the whole of Africa south of the equator, which is a district a good deal bigger than the United States of America. That country is inhabited by less than 2,000,000 white people, and perhaps a little over 10,000,000 blacks. You will realize that in our country the distances are great and the towns are few and far between. Fortunately our railways are extending. Today we have over 10,000 miles of them. You can travel from Capetown to Elizabethville up in the Congo. You can get into Southwest Africa.

South Africa, in the minds of most of the people I have met, is a very hot country where white people can not live. That is a very much mistaken idea. South Africa is like the United States, a country of many climates and many productions.

We are the biggest producers of diamonds and gold and ostrich feathers in the world. The gold gives employment to many thousands of people. We also produce tin, copper, chrome, asbestos, mica, and manganese magnesia. Our agriculture is developing. Last year we produced 25,000,000 bags of maize, and next year it is estimated we will produce 50,000,000 bags. We are one of the greatest fruit producing countries in the world. A few years ago we did not export any oranges. This year we expect to export between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. You will realize that South Africa is a country that is developing and is ready for Rotary.

Rotary came to South Africa in 1920 when we formed a club in Johannesburg. We were very much indebted for the formation of that club to America, and nearly half the members at the formation of our club were Americans.

We now have eight clubs in South Africa, and we were formed into a

district on the first of April of this year, with Rusterholz, generally known as "Rusty" who is known to many of you, as our district governor. Rusty is a man thoroughly filled with the spirit of Rotary. He is a cautious individual, and he believes that before forming a club it should have the right men and see that those men have the right spirit.

We are making good progress in Rotary. During this year we had a visit from the RIBI and that visit did us a great deal of good. We gave them a good time, and we are now looking forward to a visit from America and from Rotary International. I hope that you will come to South Africa. If we should receive a visit from you we will give you a good time. We will show you that we have the right Rotarian spirit, and if you come as tourists we have, of course, the Victoria Falls to show you. They are three times as big as your Niagara. We have other things of interest as well as mountains, mines, and a new country and a strange people. We hope to receive a visit from you before long.

JAPAN

By Reisuke Danno, of Tokyo

WE HAVE but five brother Rotary Clubs in Japan. The Tokyo Club, to which I belong, is six years old and contains eighty-eight members. Osaka which is four years old follows with fifty-eight members. The next in order are Nagoya and Kobe, both two years old with members of thirty-nine and twenty-six respectively. The Kyoto Club is just a year old with thirty-three members. The total number of members in these clubs is 224.

These clubs are all young, but they are growing, in healthy condition, and are increasing their numbers steadily. It is our national character to seek wisdom and intelligence from all nations and to cast off old and out-of-date notions, while we keep our own ethics hereditarily; the essential elements of virtue for regulating a community being sympathetic ability, goodness, respectfulness, self-restraint, and modesty.

In America and Europe the term "love" plays an extensive part in governing all the mutual relationships, but the essence of ideas does not differ from it in its purport; it is only expressed in different words.

Our "Educational Imperial Rescript" issued in 1890 was based on the traditions left by the ancestors and the national characteristics of the Japanese through untold generations. It proceeds:

"It is our desire that you, our nationals, be filial to your parents and

well disposed to your brothers and sisters. Let husband and wife dwell harmoniously together; let friends be mutually trustworthy. Impose upon yourselves self-restraint and rectitude of behavior. Extend to the multitude philanthropy and further seek to enhance the public good and enlighten the world by deeds of social benefit."

President and Fellow Rotarians, do you find any difference in your Rotarian ethics and the Golden Rule? If you do, I will explain.

There are many phases of customs and manners which differ from one another in different countries. It is therefore necessary not to form hasty conclusions when one may be called upon to pass judgment on other people, upon points affecting national characteristics, or on manners and customs in general. For instance, we Japanese open our books from right to left whilst you do it from left to right. If we should happen to do this in the presence of you Rotarians, you might exclaim, "You are opening the book from the wrong end," but I do not see any right or wrong in the matter; it is only a difference of method that you study and we study for the effect and result are the same. Here again the matter is only a difference in the mode of manifesting our thoughts.

Therefore, I dare say Rotary development will be successful in our country. You are going up the Rotary mountain, higher than the Rocky Mountains, from the west side, while we are going up the same mountain from the east side. I am sure we will meet at last on the summit of this spiritual mountain, highest in the world, where only human happiness dwells.

THE NETHERLANDS

By Sebastian Van Geuns, of Amsterdam

IT IS this year three hundred years ago that my countrymen landed for the first time on the shores of Manhattan Island and purchased this island from the Indians for the sum of approximately forty dollars. You will all agree that they certainly must have had the advice of the best real estate men in the country to complete that deal.

Unfortunately, they did not have the fruits of that good deal long, because a short time afterwards New Amsterdam was changed into New York and they didn't have it any more. Some of us think it would be nice and liberal of the United States to give it back to us. Others think that if we had just Fifth Avenue and Broadway we ought to be quite satisfied. I personally think the United States has to give nothing to us because she has given us really

more than all the real estate in Manhattan is worth, more than all the real estate in the world is worth. She has given us something that cannot be taken away from us, that has come to us as an ideal and that we are going to keep, and that is Rotary.

At first we Hollanders were very skeptical about Rotary. We thought it was an American importation which was not founded on friendship, but we tried it out and slowly and surely Rotary began to gain ground. We began to feel the charm of Rotary which can not be defined. At the present moment I believe that we have in Holland Rotarians who are as loyal, as true, as enthusiastic as we find in any other part of the world.

The first few years after the Rotary clubs were established in Holland, were spent mostly in consolidating friendship amongst the members. We did not go on the outside at all. In the last year we have changed our policy. A committee of the Rotary club of Amsterdam has started a home for girls whose home environments are particularly unsatisfactory, girls who have drunken fathers, etc. Unfortunately we have those in Holland.

It gives me pleasure to be able to tell you that we have been very successful in raising sufficient funds, and that this home is being built at the present time and that we expect it to be opened within a short time.

We are also taking up very vigorously the work of crippled children. Then there are some small tasks which we fulfill and of which I want to give you just one example. One of the members of one of the Rotary clubs in Holland heard of a blind man who was living in a little boarding-house. His wife had just died. This man had his greatest pleasure in going to concerts, but it was often difficult to find people to take him to concerts. The Rotary club members have volunteered and whenever there is a concert, one of the members of the Rotary club goes to this man's house, takes him to the concert, and sees that he gets home safely. This is the true spirit of Rotary. It is not spectacular but it is something that brings happiness to people. It must be a pleasure to you to hear how in far-off parts of the world Rotary is being thought of with kindness and gratitude.

THERE is one point which has been asked several times of me and which seems to interest most Americans particularly. That is, do you call each other by your first name? We Europeans are, as a rule, more formal than Americans. I can tell you that I have been slapped more on the back these last four days than I have been since

I was a little boy. You must not think that I mind it. If you like to slap me, I will just think "Service Before Self."

We are punctual people and when we have been allotted five minutes we don't like to talk more than seven. I just want to tell you that I am going to take a message home with me to my fellow Rotarians in Amsterdam. I am going to tell them that I have had a reception here such as I have never had in my life; that I have never been to a convention before but it is an experience which I shall never forget. I have had hospitality here such as only the United States can give, and there is no better city in the world than this city, with its beautiful buildings, its marvelous surroundings, its good fellows, and its charming women, in which to hold a convention.

SWITZERLAND

By Hugo Prager, of Zurich

THE chairman of the Extension Committee has asked me to speak on Rotary in Switzerland and has allotted five brief minutes for that purpose. I will take about two to three minutes more, justified by the fact that by proxy I also bring you the greetings of the one Hungarian Rotary club, the club of Budapest.

In the first place I wish to offer to you all the warmest and most sincere greetings of the Rotarians of my district, comprising seven clubs, totaling 300 members. They sent me here full of expectation and confidence not only that I should represent the Swiss Rotary district with honor and dignity, but also that I should be able to bring back to them the true message of this conference, and I trust that I may succeed in fulfilling the hopes of my dear countrymen.

At various meetings I have had the opportunity to express my sincerest thanks for the most cordial welcome and the vast hospitality I have experienced here as a Rotarian from Switzerland. The kindness and open friendship shown to me and to my wife cannot be surpassed. Let me thank you all again for this evidence of finest Rotary fellowship, and at the same time for this indication of how highly my country is regarded the world over. I have followed this convention with every attention and have listened most carefully to the various speeches on Rotary, such as those made by President Adams, Harry Rogers, Edward Flynn, Tom Davis, Jay Hudson, John Symes, Harry Fish, and others, and I have not only enjoyed these addresses honestly, but I have largely profited thereby, learning to understand Rotary better and getting a clear conception of it; as Tom Davis put it—hold Ro-

tary in one hand—the Six Rotary Objects; and in the other hold your business, your daily life, and *hold on*. And that is how we want to understand Rotary in Switzerland. We know that the world needs Rotary and Rotarians; Rotarians who will in all their actions be guided by Rotary principles and set the example for others to follow. There is our purpose, to know what is right and to set the example of practicing it. Furthermore, I sustain with all my force every word of T. C. Thomsen's address, "Ethics in International Trade." He has in a most powerful way set a huge task for practical work in Rotary International and his essay, if I may so call it, deserves the greatest attention and study.

Now a few words explaining a few things about Switzerland to you, being most anxious that you should all be well acquainted with certain facts about her, which is not universally the case, judging by some questions that have been put to me now and then during this week.

You know that Switzerland is the oldest existing republic, situated in the heart of Europe; Germany borders on the north, Italy on the south, France on the west and Austria on the east; founded in 1291 on the Lake of Lucerne, where only a month ago our first district conference was held, honored by the way, by the presence of the President of the Swiss Republic, and also by the presence of President Adams.

This republic was founded by peasants who wanted to be free and govern themselves, and for that purpose fought their rulers, the Hapsburgs, and got rid of them, although they had to fight for almost 300 years now and then until this liberty was final.

Switzerland is a small country, containing in twenty-two states, as you call them, 4,000,000 inhabitants. The territory is 41,000 square kilometers, what might be about twenty-eight or thirty thousand square miles, a great part of which is mountains of rock, eternal snow, and ice. The country has, so to say, no natural resources. It is rather over-populated and we live by our industries which with skill produce goods of high quality, buying all raw materials from foreign countries.

Our beautiful country also attracts every year a large number of tourists from all parts of the world, so that our hotels can thrive and contribute their part to the prosperity of the country. We have a constitution that might be called similar to yours. Zurich is the largest town, the commercial and educational center, and has 250,000 inhabitants. It is a beautiful, clean town on a fine lake, worth your visit after the convention in Ostend. There

is Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations and of the International Labor office. There is Berne, the capital and seat of a number of international institutions like the World's Post & Telegraph Union, the World's Railway office for freight and transport, and so forth. There is Lausanne, beautifully situated and famous for its schools and institutions of education. There is the place world renowned for its embroideries, Bale, the entrance gate to Switzerland, an old town of art. I might mention Locarno and many others had I time.

It is clear that a country so insignificant in possession of territory and number of inhabitants will not get any attention in the world unless it can attract by some other quality. Inasmuch as we do and have always enjoyed the world's esteem, I see therein a proof that it is not the vastness and fortune of a country that counts in the first place, but the intelligence, the morality, the culture and practices by a people; I might say the fact that a people really qualify in Rotary. Such a people must be possessed of high ideals and ethics, and I want to assure you that the flag you saw marching into your stadium on Monday night in the twenty-ninth place, stands for such ideals of beauty, morality and liberty. By that I mean tolerance and democracy, and it is only for the existence of these ideals that this flag could withstand all the terrible storms that have swept over Europe and that have destroyed big and proud empires all around us.

BUT the most marvelous part of it, it seems to me, is that while Switzerland may geographically be a unit, closed in all around by chains of mountains, lakes and streams, we have in our small country three different languages. Just that culture of one language that binds and ties people together, we have not got. We have a German-speaking part of Switzerland, making about sixty-five per cent of the population; a French-speaking part, about thirty per cent; an Italian-speaking part, about five per cent, and furthermore a small part speaking "Romantsh"; that is a language constituting a remnant of the old Latin. Think that we in Zurich follow German literature, our brothers in Geneva French literature, our countrymen in Locarno Italian literature, and that it has been so for generations and will never change; that our French and Italian-speaking brothers are of the Latin race, or the French and of the Italian branch thereof, that we in Zurich and so forth are of the Alemannic race, but nothing can take us

apart; by the free will of all we stick together as we have ever done and will do forever.

This did not happen for material interests, for there have always been times when one or the other section could have done better by forming a part of one of the great nations surrounding us, but they have simply in spite of the difference of language all had at all times the same desire of liberty, of justice, of being allowed to scrupulously adhere to the dictates of the conscience, I repeat of *living Rotary*. In spite of three different languages this common, great ideal formed a national character which unites all Swiss in one patriotic love of their country.

The Rotary message came along to us. Fred Warren Teele was sent by you; also the Paris club knocked at our door and we threw it wide open. The message was an international one, a friendly one, one in which we could believe, and which we accepted earnestly and seriously. How could we have stayed out of this movement when

we were asked to come in and help, not by our might and power, but by our example? We thought that by the way we have acted and lived in the past and in the present, commercially, industrially and politically, by our geographical situation and by the esteem we are equally honored with on the part of all nations, we could possibly be of assistance in this movement by forming a bridge across from one people to the other, as during the big war wounded and suffering men of all nations were treated and cared for in Switzerland with equal humanity. So we went into Rotary joyfully, offering our modest services, and asking on the other hand for the kind consideration of all of you and for your cooperation, and guided by the old Swiss motto: "Respect every and each man's country; love thine own."

Now let me also express to you the heartfelt greetings of the most eastern Rotary club of Europe, the club of Budapest. Just before leaving home, I had a letter from Dr. Koenig, presi-

dent of that club, asking me to give you this message of friendship on their part, their assurance of loyal adherence to the great cause, and saying that they do not feel strong enough now to send a member of their own over here. It is the only club in Hungary and the members don't have it as easy as a good many of us, but they strive and endeavor.

CUBA

By Julio Smith, of Caibarien

FELLOW Rotarians. I do not speak English well. That is my fault, but I want to say something to you in your language. I want to say that in Cuba Rotary is growing. The government is very much interested in this association and we think it is an honor to be a Rotarian. In this year that I have worked as district governor I have not accomplished all that I should have desired to accomplish. But I feel if I am a good Rotarian I will work in all the years ahead for Rotary. I thank you very much.

Is Rotary Coming or Going?

A Message from the Founder of Rotary

By PAUL P. HARRIS, President Emeritus of Rotary International

ROTARY attained its majority February 23, 1926; hence, this is the first convention since Rotary came of age.

Is Rotary coming or going? Is it morning or evening?

Men come and go, empires rise and fall, civilizations attain heights, for brief moments illuminating the night, then like spent rockets fall dead to earth again.

Does this thing which we call Rotary bear a charmed life, or will it also, in the natural course of events, live, grow, flourish and prosper, then sicken, become aged, senile, palsied, and finally die?

Twenty-one years ago, the handful of men who attended the first Rotary Club meeting were all that there was of Rotary. As we measure things now, they were pitifully few, too few, in fact, to make a respectable committee for the organization of a new club in a small town.

On that night, February 23, 1905, scores of larger and more impressive meetings were being held throughout the city of Chicago. Numbers have little significance and so has mere size. The acorn is not impressive but it has a wondrous story of magic growth and strength locked within its modest shell.

The scores of meetings which were

held within the city of Chicago that night adjourned leaving little of special interest for history to record.

The meeting of the four also adjourned but the movement so humbly begun has lived on; a generation has wondered at its growth; it, like the acorn, had a wondrous story within a story which men have loved to tell.

Is Rotary coming or going? Is it morning or evening? We will admit that we like best the early morning hours when nature is fresh and when we have all the day before us. We hope that the songs we hear are matin, not vesper songs.

We would like to feel that Rotary for which we have toiled and sacrificed has its best hours to look forward to, its best hours still to live, for there is an abundance of work to be done and the workers are none too many.

Is Rotary coming or going? Is it morning or evening?

Rotary cannot go until its destiny shall have been fulfilled. Its destiny will not be fulfilled until Rotary shall have been established in every country of the civilized world and until men shall be content to dwell together in peace.

Thirty-five nations have unfurled the banner of Rotary, but there are others needing our ministrations. An exten-

sion drive more vigorous and more intensive than any ever made before must follow.

President Don Adams with painstaking, self-sacrificing, unostentatious work has paved the way, and it will be our privilege in company with his successor to go forward.

It is natural to desire to grow, as natural as it is to desire to live, but in the case of Rotary the magnitude of its undertakings make growth more than desirable, it makes it necessary. Hasten the day when there shall be as many Rotary clubs on the continent of Europe as there are now in North America; as many in South America as there are now in Great Britain.

Twenty-one years is a long time in the life of an individual, a brief time in the life of a great movement. For every year of Rotary there has been practically a century of the Christian era, and yet Rotary has already made its influence felt all around the world.

My friends assembled in the Denver Convention, seriously, earnestly I bear testimony that Rotary is coming, not going; that this is the glad morning, not the sad evening of Rotary. Let us keep our hearts strong, enthusiasm fresh, hope high. As long as we keep imbued with this spirit, Rotary can never die.

To All—Good Will

By CRAWFORD C. McCULLOUGH, Past President of Rotary International

LET us not forget that most enmities are born of misunderstanding, and that back of misunderstanding most often is unkindliness. Let us be kindly. Let us practice true citizenship. It is all very well to talk about things; it is all very well to proclaim what we are going to do and what should be done by the town council, by our legislature and by our national assemblies, but let us remember that national assemblies, state assemblies, town councils, only move just so fast as public opinion makes them move, and public opinion is comprised of individuals like you and me, and as we say it will move—as we will it shall move—so it will move forward.

Let us realize that the first essential of citizenship is to be each a good citizen.

What do I mean by being a good citizen? Sometimes we men who live in these days of the world's history, when we have so much comfort and have so many opportunities for the pleasures of life, fail to remember the pioneer days of our forebears and we fail to remember too that the privileges which we have today have been won for us largely because of the struggle and the faith and the vision of those who went before us. Sometimes we forget that this manhood franchise, this womanhood franchise of ours did not come gratuitously, but it was a hard-won thing and came only through the sacrifice of the lives of those who went before. If it is then such a precious heritage, why should we not value it as such, and why should we have to be dragged to the polls when voting day comes along in order to express the opinion which we as citizens should express? Why should we be indifferent to the things that belong to our community and to our state or province or to our country? Indifference above all is the thing that stops progress. More great movements in the world have met an early death because of the indifference of the well-minded than from the opposition of those that were not in favor of it. . . .

We pin on our lapels a badge which

says Rotary, and Rotary consists of Six Objects. As you and I epitomize in our daily life those Six Objects in terms of real citizenship in our own community, thus are you and I judged as being on the square or only false alarms, and thus too is Rotary judged as being something just for the hour or something for all times.

Let us too remember that it is not so long ago since you and I were boys. I say to you that the things that stand out in memory clearest and brightest with every one of us are the things that happened in our boyhood days. But later in life, things come crowding so fast that it is difficult for us to remember the events of our boyhood. Let us remember that all true citizenship consists first in being a true citizen and secondly in seeing to it that our boys and other men's boys are of the stock that will make good citizens.

To live only for the day is to have no vision. If what we are endeavoring to accomplish today is to come to a final conclusion, it is only because of the boys that are going to follow us.

Next let us be true patriots. A great deal of so-called patriotism is masquerading under the guise of jingoism, flag waving, waves of enthusiasm, waves of exhilaration, and when it is all over we settle back to let some one else do the work.

Patriotism as we understand it in Rotary is that each man be first of all a true citizen of the country in which he lives, that he shall owe allegiance to only one land and only one flag, that he shall love his own country above any other, that he shall love its soil, its institutions, its history, its people above everything else, but that he shall always visualize his country, his patriotism as part of a world brotherhood of men, his patriotism as the rights of himself and his fellow-citizens, visualized in terms of the rights of all mankind, and that the rights of all mankind do transcend the rights of the individual or of any nation under the sun. . . .

This old world today is such an interlocking mechanism of industry and commerce that no part of it can be

injured without injuring the whole, and after all, to recapitulate the whole is simply the combined mass of you and me, and as we conduct our business affairs and as we conceive our business or our profession or our vocation as an opportunity for service to the community and to the world, so shall business occupy the place that rightly belongs to it.

If there will be another war in the world, fellow-Rotarians, it will be because the business men of the world will it. Peace and concord or distress on the other hand is in the hands of you and me—in the hands of every business man of the world, and as we visualize our businesses primarily as opportunities for service and conduct ourselves so, so shall the future spell peace or discord.

And yet as Rotarians in all of our contacts in our daily life be good sportsmen. It is often more honorable to lose than it is to win. It is often a greater victory to fight a battle and lose it than to have won it. Bringing kindness and generosity to bear, let us remember when we are defeated that in defeat the good sportsman never squeals.

Let us cultivate good manners, because after all good manners are only the outward expression of the soul. Let us remember, too, that in all success which we achieve in life the attribute which is greatest and which will last longest is that simple attribute of humility.

Thus it seems the biggest task of good will is simply the sum of many little tasks, the increase in man power and the influence that comes because of victory in the various experiences of life, acquaintance, neighborliness, understanding, good will. Practice them first at home, and so produce from among the common people the men to lead the nations in the way of peace. Then shall we project a new vision of understanding beyond the confines of home life, to see mankind as one humanity whose rights transcend all barriers of politics, race, or creed.

MY SOUL

By C. D. Shultz

*M*ILLIONS of years may pass away;
The sun no longer shine by day;
The stars burn out and lifeless be;
The earth freeze up from sea to sea,
And yet Time never take as toll
The deathless substance of a soul.

*How, then, should you, and how should I
Improve each hour that passes by,
To shape and mold, and perfect make
That soul that shall, though systems break,
Live on, and through the eons be
What we made it for eternity?*

Administration—Local and International

Whose Fault?—(Continued from page 29)

cultivation by a nearby club and visiting Rotarians.

You ask how to cultivate a community for a Rotary club.

Let the home club of the district governor or special representative, or some nearby club, invite leading and representative men of the community where it is proposed to establish a Rotary club to visit the existing clubs; have Rotarians of other communities visit the town where the club is to be instituted, and inquire as to the reasons why the community does not have a Rotary club, and have fellows from nearby clubs visit members of their business or professional associations, asking if they would not like to have a club. Interest can also be aroused by sending THE ROTARIAN to a few of the leading business and professional men of the community. In short, everything should be done to sell the community prior to the institution of the club.

Let it be said to the credit of district governors and special representatives that the record along this line has been excellent, but sometimes trouble arises later because of erroneous ideas in the minds of those who comprise the charter list, or those responsible for the organization of the club.

FIRST: The charter night meeting should not be given over to entertainment, but there should be at least one Rotary message, given preferably by the district governor.

Second: The organizer of any new club should measure up to all the requirements of a man. He should be honorable, intelligent, enthusiastic, optimistic, and successful. Some clubs have suffered seriously because of the type of man selected as special representative. Not only must he be qualified as stated, but he must be willing to do the brain work and foot work, as well as the mouth work. We need less talking and more doing in Rotary.

Third: Too often a club is left alone after the charter night to find its way, when it should have the benefit of the counsel and advice of the organizing club for at least a year.

The organization of a new club is one of the most important things a district governor can do, and in the future let it be a part of the program to sell Rotary to the new club before proposing it for membership and after the club is elected, to "daddy" it through for a sufficient length of time to insure its proper functioning and long life.

If an old club is having trouble, the primary responsibility is with the pres-

ident. If there is something wrong with the club it is his fault and he cannot escape the responsibility.

Suppose a club is two years old, having trouble and is not sold on Rotary. You say it is the fault of the organizer of the club. In the first instance this is true, but in two years there should be some man or men who would have visited other clubs; some one who would have attended a district conference or an International convention, or both, thereby catching the vision and receiving the inspiration of Rotary. In this time there should have been some one who would have read THE ROTARIAN and the other literature on Rotary at his command, and who would have consulted the district governor and officers of successful clubs, thereby becoming qualified to serve as president.

There is not a member of any Rotary club but who was supposed to have been an outstanding man in his business or profession at the time of his election, and it is begging the question to say that there is no one qualified to become president. Every member of every club should in time expect to be called upon to fill the offices in the club.

There is usually a sufficient length of time after election and before assuming office to permit any one elected president to prepare himself for the task ahead. He is usually permitted to attend a district conference where club problems are discussed, and also to attend an International convention and take a post-graduate course in club administration. He also has as his adviser and counselor the district governor upon whom he can usually depend.

Why is the responsibility on the president?

First: He is the executive officer. He is the leader of the club. If he convenes the meetings on time, conducts them with snap and fairness, and adjourns on time, he wins the confidence and respect of every member. This he can do, and failing, he has no one to blame but himself.

Second: He has the power to appoint committees. He has the right, and it is his duty to appoint those best qualified to head his committees. He then consults with his chairmen and permits them to recommend those who will work with the chairman and in this way avoids friction which sometimes exists when entire committees are appointed without consulting the chairman. And let it be said once and

for all that no man should be selected for Rotary service because of friendship unless the man for whom the friendship exists is equally as well qualified as other men in the club. In order to avoid friction the president of the club should appoint the chairman of the committee and only appoint the other men upon the advice and consent of the chairman, because, as President Everett Hill has just told you, you can't have the successful administration of a Rotary club where you have men on the various committees whose ideas are different and whose feelings and interests do not run along the same channel. You say the fellows are slow to accept appointments as chairmen. The answer is: "You fellows called me to duty as your leader and you are not good soldiers unless you are willing to help bear the responsibility which you have placed upon me." A little diplomacy and artful persuasion will win.

Having the power to appoint carries with it the right to expect, and insist, if need be, upon performance. Your reputation and the reputation of each chairman is involved. In fact, the reputation of the whole club is at stake and an intelligent, sympathetic appeal is all that will be necessary. Again, as I have said, the president appoints these committees, he appoints the men who are responsible to him as a leader, and he has a right to go back to them and demand that they follow his lead.

Third: The program of Rotary International is prepared by the various International committees in connection with the Board of Rotary International, and transmitted to the club through the district governor at the executives' conference. The president receives the program. Therefore, he has not only the responsibility of taking it to his club, but the added responsibility of selling it to his club. If he fails, the club fails.

YOU say the secretary or vice-president can do as well. Not so. They were not chosen as leaders for the year. The secretary was chosen to keep the records and he has enough to do if he does this job well. The vice-president is chosen to act in the absence of the president, but he cannot take the place of permanent leadership for the year. The president has the honor and must bear the responsibility. Again, the president has appointed the committees. The secretary and vice-president did not appoint them, and the program of Rotary International must be carried out through the committees who must

be held responsible by the appointing power.

Immediately upon the return of the president from the executives' conference, he should call his club council and plan his work for the year. This will take a session of several hours, or probably several sessions of several hours, where the program for the year is outlined.

The chairman of the program committee is advised that he has fifty-two programs for the year. He turns to the chairman of the Business Methods Committee and ascertains that that chairman will be responsible for four programs; to the chairman of the Committee on Rotary Education who will be responsible for four; to the chairman of the Committee on Boys Work, who will be responsible for from two to four, and then he must supply programs for the remaining meetings of the year. In the planning of the programs for the year, you do away with all of the demands of the uplifters that are coming through the communities that have a great deal to do in tearing down the respect for Rotary.

He knows he must have these programs arranged, and fixing the responsibility for the programs must be placed upon the Program Committee chairman. He begins to arrange his dates and make his assignments until in a short time he has his program arranged for practically the entire year. If he falls down, the president must stand him up. If the chairmen of the other committees fall down, the president must stand them up.

I think I might be justified in standing for a moment and saying to you that never shall we forget that at the basis of it all is fine fellowship, and with your Fellowship Committee the president needs to exercise his prerogative of inspiring the chairman or removing him and appointing a new one. If the Fellowship Committee is not functioning, Rotary is in a bad way and the president must go to the rescue.

If the secretary is not making his reports promptly, he is permitting the reputation of his club and the district to become involved, and the president must step in.

If the Membership and Classification Committees are not functioning along approved lines, it is for the president and his board to guide in this work.

The president has the help of the secretary, who is his right-hand man, keeping him advised and keeping the records straight. He has the advice and counsel of his board, which should back him up, and no president should act without the approval of his board excepting in cases of emergency.

So the record of the club is really made by the president as its responsible head, and is kept and transmitted when necessary by the secretary. The re-

sponsibility cannot be shirked or transferred. However, both of these officers must recognize that without the cooperation of the board, committee chairmen, committee members, and individual Rotarians, the record will not be all that is desired. The real point, however, is that Rotary can never rise to a plane higher than that occupied by its leaders.

The secondary responsibility rests upon those both above and below the president in authority. If the club is not functioning, the district governor should come to the rescue, and, if need be, call the district governor who delivered the charter, or the special representative of the organizing club. Call in time. Trouble can usually be avoided, and in many instances clubs have been brought from a sluggish, inactive condition to a point where they are thriving, successful clubs. Sometimes a word from the International President, or from a member of the International board, known to the members of the club, will help.

On the other hand if the president is failing, there is work for the club officers to do to stem the tide before it is too late. Support must be tendered even if it is not sought, and encouragement should be given even if it is not appreciated, and, when other things fail, either the district governor or the club itself should ask for the resignation of the failing president. No club should be permitted to die because it has made the mistake of electing an unworthy or incapable man or unenthusiastic president.

The club, being the unit of organization to carry the idea of Rotary to its goal, must function. It must not be wrecked. The idea must not be thrown overboard.

THERE is also a heavy responsibility upon the president, the board, and the committees of Rotary International:

First: To formulate a worth-while program.

You fellows will be interested to know that the board is passing a resolution to the Resolutions Committee in regard to the shortening and simplifying of the program so that the skeletons only go out and Rotary clubs throughout the world will use their own ingenuity in formulating programs that will be adapted particularly and peculiarly to their respective countries.

Second: To give this program to the district governors at the Council Meeting.

This is a very important item. The district governor is the emissary from Rotary International going back to the clubs of his district and it is necessary that this be sold to many in order that he may have the vision and the inspiration that he may do his work well.

Third: To see that it is printed and

transmitted to the proper club officers on time.

I am hoping that never again shall the criticism come that the programs arrive too late to be of practical benefit to the club.

The district governor:

First: To sell the program to the presidents and secretaries at the Executives' Conference.

Second: To visit the clubs at the earliest possible moment during the year and to keep in constant touch with the clubs to see that the programs of Rotary International are being carried out.

If there is a man here who is nominated as district governor and doesn't know now that he can begin immediately to visit the weak clubs of Rotary, he ought to resign his nomination and let somebody else take his place instead. I have no sympathy with district governors who assume the honors of Rotary and go out and let a district lag during the year.

Third: To conduct a successful district conference.

Fourth: To encourage inter-city meetings, and attendance at International conventions.

Fifth: To answer questions concerning the problems of club administration.

So, Mr. President of the local club, I bring the responsibility down to you from the President, Board and Committee members of Rotary International and the district governor, and likewise I bring it up to you from the individual Rotarian and committee and board members of your local club. If you are a good president, Rotary's success and advancement is assured. If a poor one, unredeemed and unremoved, Rotary will suffer immeasurably. If you are a good president and give your club a good administration, Rotary will be kept intact even though every officer above you from district governor to International President fails, but if you fail, no president of Rotary International or district governor, however well qualified, can prevent disaster. Again we know the president is a key man because a club with a good president this year is making a good record which last year with a poor president made a miserably poor record.

Individual Rotarians guilty of shameful practices and unsuccessful in business or professional life reflect upon the entire organization of Rotary, and it becomes important to all who desire to see Rotary a vital force, to keep it on a high plane, recognizing that Rotary is constantly on trial and is being judged by the conduct and accomplishments of its members.

We cannot stand on a high plane before a Rotary club and then get down and debase ourselves because of immoral practices in our social and pri-

vast life and incorrect practices in our business life.

Rotary is also being analyzed by those who have been trying to destroy our historical ideals, by those who have been working enthusiastically to undermine the faith of our people in our governments and our religions, and who have been using intellect and resources without offering a single valuable new idea or an improved program.

In the judgment of these negationists, Rotary has failed, but fortunately, we have witnesses of higher standing.

President Harding at the St. Louis Convention said, "If I could organize a Rotary club in every community in the world, I would guarantee peace and tranquillity, and the forward march of the world."

If extension is a part of Rotary's program, then Rotary is functioning well, because this year there have been added 200 new clubs, with many hundred members; there have been added many hundred new members in old clubs in excess of those lost from all causes. Five new countries have been opened to Rotary by the board this year and other countries are pleading for Rotary until today we have 120,000 Rotarians in 2,338 Rotary clubs in 35 countries, speaking thirteen languages, and with what rapidity it has all been done.

When President Harding spoke these encouraging words, there were only 89,700 Rotarians in 1,493 Rotary clubs in 24 countries of the world.

In 1911, 15 years ago, there were only three clubs in R. I. B. I. In 1916, just ten years ago, there were only fourteen clubs. At the beginning of 1921, five years ago, there were only thirty-five clubs. Now there are 201 clubs in R. I. B. I.

Outside of the United States and Canada in R. I. B. I. in 1916, just ten years ago, there was only one club. At the beginning of 1921, just five years ago, there were only seventeen clubs. Now there are 137 clubs. So, if President Harding was right, Rotary has not failed, because we have been moving toward the goal in so far as extension of Rotary is concerned.

Encouraging words have also come from the president of the Republic of Mexico. He paid Rotary the very high compliment of being the only unselfish organization in his country. And likewise encouraging words from the kings of Spain and Belgium, both of whom welcomed Rotary. In fact from the rulers and leading business and professional men of every country, we receive glad tidings and evidence of Rotary's contribution to the progress of the world.

Rotary has made us in the United States feel that we should quit hating England, that we should quit suspecting Japan and that we should have faith in Mexico. In fact, it has made us feel that there is a spirit of friendliness and brotherhood among the peoples of every nation which is capable of being developed and improved.

If I could write for your perusal a complete story of the number of codes of correct practices written; the marked improvement in the relationship of employer and employee and the relationship of competitors; the great improvement in the conduct of business that has actually taken place in recent years, due largely to the influence of Rotary and kindred organizations; if I could bring to your hearing the thanks of thousands who have been helped in so many ways of Rotary; or if I could

paint a picture showing the number of crippled children made perfect or greatly improved; the number of young men and young women assisted in college or university through Rotary student-loan funds; the number of stammerers or others afflicted in various ways, who have been completely cured; the number of those made happy at Christmas time by the gifts and spirits of Rotarians; the number of playgrounds equipped and lives saved by keeping children off the crowded streets; the number of delinquent boys paroled to Rotarians and reclaimed to usefulness in society; the happy meeting with farmers under the program of urban and rural acquaintance; or, if I could indicate the number of hatreds wiped out and friendships formed between individuals, cities, states, and nations, then, I believe that we should not hear again the charge that Rotary has failed. Rotary has not failed and is not failing. It is just beginning to live and exert an influence that will mean much for the happiness, peace, contentment and prosperity of the world.

The length of its life and extent of its influence will depend upon you and each of you, fellow-Rotarians. As you go back to your respective clubs, whether large or small, remember you are going back to your friends whose interests are largely your interests, enjoying the obligations that you have taken as Rotarians, these obligations to serve God, country, fellowmen enthusiastically, optimistically, cooperatively, with the spirit that we are going to put over the program of Rotary during the coming year, remembering—

For life is a mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do,
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

The Calendar of Rotary

By EVERETT W. HILL, Past President, Rotary International

THIS is an awfully high sounding title to an uninteresting or uninspiring subject. These are matters that have been bothering the Rotary world for quite some time, and a great deal of thought has been given in the past by your various international boards in trying to determine solutions to various problems. Rather than call this "The Calendar of Rotary," which sounds very beautiful, we will use another term that has been used the past few years that is a little bit high sounding when we call it "The Chronology of Rotary," or a proper sequence of dates of events. . .

Let us take as a premise that the one big unit in the organization is the individual club; as we can only have

Rotary International because of the various units comprising the entire organization, so we must go back to the unit clubs. There has been a demand in the clubs in the past few years that the election of their club officers was taking place too early in the year, and by so doing they were working with two groups of district governors, the men were half through their term of office before an International program reached their hands, and they were severely handicapped in putting over a proposed program, not only of their own, but of a suggested program of Rotary International.

In many instances you will find the local clubs elected their officers—in February, March and April—and they

took office almost immediately following election. There was a loss of time in some instances from four to eight months before the international program came into their hands. The district governors, in holding their executive meetings, often found that they could not hold the meeting until late in their club year and the officers in attendance at the executive meeting in receiving the new programs would say, "Well, we have already started a program in our club and it is going to mean undoing the work that we have already started and we are not ready to tell our committees that the international program as just now presented to us is a better program than we have worked out."

In order to take up this loss of time

which has occurred and to harmonize local programs with international programs, it has been thought best to change our sequence of dates. Under our present plan district governors are nominated at conferences held some in February and in March and April, and a few in May, and they take office the first of July. They in turn work with two groups of club officers, and it is a pretty hard proposition coming toward the close of a governor's administration when officers are changing in local clubs and it is absolutely necessary for them to get reacquainted with the men who are conducting the affairs of the clubs of their districts.

UNDER the present plan, the governor's active services practically cease at the adjournment of his district conference because many of our club members look upon the district nominee as the new man and they forget that there are three or four months, sometimes, left for service of the old governor.

You will also find this to be true under our present system. The International President must, immediately upon return from this convention, go to his office, outline policies for the coming year, which is becoming, however, of less necessity in the outlining of personal policies, as the convention last year and no doubt this convention this year will outline certain policies of its own which the President and his Board of Directors will attempt to put into effect; but the President must select his committees, he must prepare for his first board meeting and for the important Council meeting, in addition to the other numerous responsibilities of office, because he takes office immediately upon the close of the convention.

Your governors are not taking office until the first of July; your club officers are already in office and we are just hopping along, men taking office in Rotary International and in the clubs at various times.

Your President of Rotary International immediately following the convention, finds falling upon his shoulders a great many duties, responsible duties, and he hasn't much time, in fact no time, to outline his own business affairs or to get things straightened out. If he had an interim of time after his nomination and election until he took office, there would be a certain amount of time that he could use to very great advantage.

The proposed changes and remedies for the present situation are as follows:

This that I will give you now to a great extent will apply to the Rotarians in North America, more than to the Rotarians outside of North America. We will touch upon the other

countries, showing that they are not affected so much in the sequence of dates as the Rotarians of the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland.

The first proposed change is that club elections shall take place during the month of April, officers to be installed the first week in July.

That may strike you as a long time for a man to be elected before he takes office, but I often wonder if it will not work to advantage in the local club. I have seen a great many presidents come into office, be elected, and not know that their name was going to be put up, take office the very next week, get hold of a roster of the club, know about one-third of the members, appoint a bunch of committees, and say, "Let's go." Where do they go? They don't go very far. Then they wonder why the administration has not been a success, why the club has not functioned, why the committees have not worked.

If you elect your officers in April, the officers, especially the President, may attend the executives meeting knowing that he represents the club and that there is a certain responsibility devolving upon him. It is realized that there is a certain time after the election until the installation when there is a slack time, but it can be put to mighty good advantage. If I had it to do over in my own club I believe I could make a success of the job if I had this time to stop and plan more adequately.

If the President elected in April will sit down with a roster, make up his mind to study the personnel of the membership before he makes any appointments, he will educate himself as to who are the members of his club. You may know every member by name, you may not know each one's peculiarities, his likes and dislikes, whether he is suitable for the Business Methods Committee or the Classifications Committee or the Rotary Education Committee or the Boys Work Committee or many other committees. I have seen many a good man spoiled by putting him on a Business Methods Committee when he belonged on the Fellowship Committee or Rotary Education or Boys Work.

If in the selection of your committees, the most vital part of your administration and upon which depends the success of your administration, you select your chairmen of your committees carefully, and after you have selected them then don't put somebody with them on that committee who can not work with them, you will find you will have possibly a very good and successful administration at the close of your year. You have to be careful in the selection of these men, and it is going to take more than a week to do it.

It ought to be possible for the officers of the club to sit in with the old Board so that they might familiarize themselves with what has been going on in the club and how various matters are handled. This will then give them another thing. They will go into office take office at the same time with the district governors and the international officers and all around the Rotary world you will find men coming into office the same day, ready to give the big game the proper kick-off and ready to start.

I still maintain that the unit club is most important, although the date of the International Convention is also one of the most important things. The date is proposed to be changed from between June 5th and 25th to May 10th to 20th, all International Officers except district governors elected but not installed until July 1st.

Third, the district conferences in North America to be held between the dates of May 25th and June 30th. Fourth, district governors nominated to Board of Directors for confirmation and election, thereby making them International officers, and installed July 1st.

Your International Convention change of dates from June to May reads: Time and place, Section 1 of Article VII, as the proposed amendment will be, "A convention of Rotary International shall be held annually between the tenth and twentieth of May subject to change by the Board of Directors to meet an emergency or special condition at a definite time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors."

That is, your date is set, but in order to meet any emergency or any special condition that may arise, there is a certain loophole that is left for your Board of Directors to determine the date. If this chronology goes through as planned and it is liked by you, it will not change the present date of the Ostend convention, because it is a special condition that has arisen and the dates already set from June 5th to 10th will stand.

The month of May, while thought by some to be not exactly desirable, yet will prove a fairly desirable month, we believe, after having taken the scale and set out a chart and having every month put down and determining which would be most feasible. . .

CONVENTION resolutions and actions may be carried directly to the district conferences and thereby presented to the conferences if your convention is followed by the conferences.

It will shorten the lapse of time between conferences held off the North American continent. As an example, this year the Australia and New Zealand district conferences were held in

March, the convention could have been held in May, and you would have shortened that interim of time. I find a great desire on the part of the Rotarians in that part of the world toward this present scheme of chronology. In fact, in New Zealand the clubs have already gone on record as favoring the chronology plan and have changed their present dates of election so their club officers will be installed on the first day of July.

There are a great many other reasons that could be enumerated to you for the holding of this convention in May, a desirable month generally as far as weather, but I have never seen any month or any day that is dependable a year hence in any part of the world.

We have to take a certain risk when it comes to the classification of the weather prophet.

District conferences in North America to be held between May 25th and June 30th. That is another revolutionary idea, you might state, the following of the convention by the conferences. Let's see. Inspiration may be received by delegates at conferences through and from reports made on the convention by those appearing on the conference programs. It is a more desirable month for the holding of district conferences as a whole over the entire area of the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. We already have a great many clubs demanding a late date in May because of trouble of weather in certain parts, or especially wanting it around the first of May, and all of them trying to get away from the month of March and crowding into the month of April.

Then your district governor will have a continuing active service up until the date of the installation of the new governors.

Your International officers visiting your conferences will carry greater inspiration, coming direct from an international convention and going officially to the conferences. That is your old Board, because your new Board is not installed until July.

You will receive convention resolutions and programs direct to the conference. Here is a big advantage: the use of overseas delegates in North America. Those men who have come and attended this convention would be waiting here, some waiting over for the council meeting, and they could be routed to the various district conferences in North America, and it would certainly help internationalize Rotary in North America and would be a great advantage to all concerned because men like Charles Rhodes, Sir Henry Braddon, Dr. Mylius and all the others who may be here would be very glad, I know, to attend conferences held where they might be routed.

Then we have the full strength of the International Board for use at the district conferences. Say we have ten at present on the Board, allowing two conferences a week per man we could attend 80 conferences officially on the North American Continent, whereas this year your president was in Europe, your immediate past president was in New Zealand and Australia, your Board strength was eight and it cut down the length of time and made it longer in order to attend conferences. With the possible increase of your Board to two more directors from outside certain areas, we still have plenty

of room in order to take care of all the conferences in the month of June and not use the days in May unless thought desirable.

The nomination of your governor as an International officer will enable him to be nominated to the Board, therefore making him an International officer.

Your first Board meeting and International Council meeting is proposed to be held from July 1 to 14. Your club executives' meetings of various districts are proposed to be held from July 25 to August 15.

Spring conferences outside the

18th Annual Rotary Convention ~ Ostend



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United States, Canada and Newfoundland—the only effect it will have on these is that they may not have to hold them quite so early and can still hold them a little later. There is no desire to change the conference dates outside of the United States, Canada,

and Newfoundland. Under special circumstances, as I stated to you, the convention may be held at different dates if thought advisable by your International Board.

Bear in mind, men, no scheme can be perfect, and we are not trying to propose a perfect scheme, but simply

trying to tighten up on the reins and let all International Rotary the world 'round in all clubs get the same kick-off, all men entering office at the same time, and then we believe that we will help to internationalize this movement to a greater extent.

Rotary's Membership Basis

By I. B. SUTTON, Governor, Third District

TODAY we have confronting us, if we but visualize it, a vast panorama, of untold beauty. As magnificent as the possibilities are in the world today to promote friendship through this organization of ours, and to form and enlarge this brotherhood among men of all nations, there are yet those among us who fail to see the beauty of this picture; men who would call themselves Rotarians, yet have failed to react to the opportunity to become Rotarians in reality. Our district conference and these great International Conventions awaken the individual Rotarian to see this vision, to understand something of the magnitude of these great forces at work for the betterment of our relations with our fellowmen; to forget selfishness and to give a little thought and time to the almost magic power of the development of acquaintance, fellowship, and friendship, evolved from that happy idea of Paul Harris, of having a club made up of one representative from each well-defined service rendered to the community.

Unselfishness on such a vast scale has never been met with heretofore and it has been possible only by practical ways and means evolved from this distinct idea—the very genesis of Rotary—one member from each profession, trade, or calling. This is the real basis of Rotary. The test of time and experience has shown that the strength of this great generating plant of unselfish service is in this selection of membership, in these contacts through which the current flows into each community—trunk lines of power so to speak—and when these lines are clean

cut, avoiding duplication which, following the same simile, may well be compared to short circuits and losses in efficiency, the development of the club unit is rapid and successful and the benefits and objects of Rotary obtained and enjoyed to the maximum.

Given this great force, born of a rare conception of practical means of applying the golden rule to our daily life and business, a force now constantly regenerating itself through the world, promoting understanding and good will, who among us can estimate the ultimate result of the infinite power of this friendship or comprehend the extent of its development under those ideal conditions where there are no disturbing elements and where thoughts of altruism displace those of egoism?

This basis of membership, which is original in Rotary, is international in fact for I find it as applicable in any small city in the interior of Mexico as it is in Chicago or Denver. Its honest observance is fruitful in developing wonderful clubs and its transgression brings about the most serious difficulties. The same problems that Bill Manier told me about when he served as district governor in Tennessee, of very special and peculiar conditions that certain clubs imagined they had to meet there, have been repeated to me almost word for word by some of my clubs far away in Mexico. Experience has shown that the human race although scattered around the globe with many different languages, characters, tendencies, and colors, has social and community problems that resolve themselves into the same simple services in every civilized nation.

A group consisting of the outstanding men of each distinct service is truly representative of a community. Worthiness recognized, distinction eliminated with honor alone dignifying the occupation, unselfishness becomes manifest and problems concerning the greatest good for the greatest number at once receive consideration.

Great credit is due those responsible for having developed and standardized our Outline of Classifications. Without doubt, many additions and amendments will be incorporated in the course of time but it is through this plan, so clearly defined, that our Rotary Code of Ethics reaches out into every branch of community life and the time will come when that Code of Ethics will be observed and complied with in all its parts by all those it governs. There may be some present who would consider that as Utopia but such has always been the reaction to any great advancement at its inception, and time has undertaken to demonstrate, with marvelous examples, what advancement humanity is capable of achieving when men have the vision and the courage to undertake the task.

When I visualize the hundreds of Rotarians of Mexico, whose affection and friendship I now so highly esteem, mostly men of other nationalities, who notwithstanding the fact that I have spent most of my life in Mexico, I have only come to know and to love since Rotary brought us together; do you think that I can doubt the possibility of a world fellowship of men or the advancement of understanding and good will to all nations of the earth?

The Rose

*OH come into my garden fair,
Where blooming roses rich and rare,
With fragrance lade the summer air.*

*The fairest flower is the rose
Which in my summer garden grows—
And love in every petal shows.*

*Come pluck a rose for some rare friend,
A glimpse of glory to her send,
It will for her its incense spend.*

*God made the rose His masterpiece
When sending it with love's caprice,
A bit of heav'n we release.*

—ROBERT SHAILOR HOLMES

How would you tell what you know— ABOUT ROTARY?

Thousands of people—non-Rotarians—ask questions about Rotary. Every day or two some person asks YOU.

And you try to think up the right answer and usually you flounder around and admit you are making a poor attempt.

There are ten pamphlets published by Rotary International that will help you—that will give you the basis for any question that might be asked by a non-Rotarian—and will give you material for making statements about the organization. These are:

1. BRIEF FACTS ABOUT ROTARY—

This pamphlet is published four times a year so that its statistics may be up-to-date. Printed in folder form, eight pages; convenient for vest pocket; written for non-Rotarians as well as Rotarians and excellent answers, in themselves, as to what is Rotary. Price, \$1 per hundred or 1½ cents per copy.

2. AN OUTLINE OF ROTARY (Pamphlet No. 1)

This pamphlet contains the Objects, Platform, Code of Ethics and Resolution No. 34. 2c per copy.

3. WHAT IS THE ROTARY CLUB? (Pamphlet No. 2)

Which is just what it suggests—an answer to the question its title asks. 2c per copy.

4. SYNOPSIS OF ROTARY (Pamphlet No. 20)

Another pamphlet which is just what its title suggests. It gives briefly a very exact history of the organization and some valuable statistics as to its growth as well as short but detailed statements as to how the clubs were organized in various countries. 10c per copy.

5. A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY SERVICE (Pamphlet No. 16)

Succinct and gripping statements of what community service consists and how Rotarians function in the community. 10c per copy.

6. BOYS WORK ACTIVITIES (Pamphlet No. 18)

This pamphlet tells how a Rotary club may conduct its Boys Work successfully, how to make a boy survey of the community and many other interesting things about this branch of Rotary community activities. 10c per copy.

7. RURAL-URBAN ACQUAINTANCE PROMOTION (Pamphlet No. 39)

Every club should be interested in developing a closer contact with its rural population. This pamphlet gives helpful suggestions and information as to successful methods for developing closer relationship between rural and urban populations. Price, 5c per copy.

8. MEMBERSHIP IN ROTARY (Pamphlet No. 17)

Membership and Classification matters are given careful analysis in this pamphlet—the classification principle being outlined in striking and understandable terms. 10c per copy.

9. CODES OF STANDARDS OF CORRECT PRACTICE (Pamphlet No. 33)

This has become one of the standard pamphlets for those who would get an inkling of Rotary's Business Methods campaign and how it has worked. Single copy gratis. 2 to 50 copies, 5c each.

These pamphlets are a real Rotary library when you add to them—

A TALKING KNOWLEDGE OF ROTARY (Pamphlet No. 11)

Which has been acclaimed as the "finest text book of Rotary in existence." 10c per copy.

Any one or a complete set of these pamphlets may be obtained from the office of the International Secretary, 221 East 20th Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.



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*Advertisements enable you to buy
better things at less cost*

Business Methods

Ethics of International Trade—(Continued from page 21)

the blessings of high tariffs. In addition, strong appeals are made to national sentiments, all for the purpose of replacing imported goods with goods produced inside the country itself.

But all these measures instead of reducing national unemployment simply cut the great arteries between the countries. The barriers set up against the free interchange of population, of goods, and of skilled experience inflict still more hardship on everybody.

And just as no nation can get rich by crippling its neighbor through war, so it is daily growing more and more clear that no nation can get rich by ruining other countries economically or by surrounding itself by a "Chinese wall."

The world is an economic whole, and the more each country acts on the basis of selfishness and ill will to other nations, the more will each suffer in the long run. Industries will stagnate, much human energy will be wasted, and the entire standard of living will be lowered for a long time ahead.

Imagine for example, if in the United States there were customs barrier between individual States; imagine that whenever you crossed a border line you found a different people, a different language, a different coinage, a different religion, etc., just imagine how life would be complicated.

But this is just the position in Europe today, and there are a growing number of thinking men who feel that the only way to save Europe from destruction is the formation of a European Trade League of Nations, surrounding Europe with a common custom barrier, and encircling a sufficiently vast territory to enable the nations inside the barrier fully to utilize their powers and resources in a united effort for cheaper production and elimination of waste. But today hard times and national jealousies have placed each country inside a watertight compartment resulting in the manufacture of goods at high costs, which could be produced cheaper by other countries.

I NOW wish to focus your minds on one of the greatest cancers affecting every trade; I refer to bribery. We all know the existence of a huge dark building over the portal of which is this inscription: "Bribery and unfair trading," and in that house are many compartments; let me name a few of them for you:

Bogus independents.
Espionage on competitors.
Bribery of competitor's employees.
Price cutting and dumping.
Fighting brands.
Misrepresenting competitor's goods.

Cornering markets.
Intimidation by threats of litigation.
The use of trading-stamps or coupons.
Excessive credits.
Enticement of employees.
Secret commissions.
Premiums to shop assistants.
Misleading prospectuses.
Misleading other firm's designs or trade-names.
Misleading advertising and propaganda.
Copying other firm's designs or trade-names.
Suppression of patents by purchase of rights.

If only men would consider that in other countries live manufacturers and merchants just as honorable as they feel themselves to be, and that if they hurt these men by unfair trading, they lay themselves open, and justly so, to be the victims of exactly similar practices. And yet, we all know, that volumes could be written about the disgrace and sorrow which has followed in the wake of bribery and unfair trading. *Bribery curses him that gives as well as him that takes.*

In order to frame a resolution on these lines a joint committee of the R. I. B. I. and the League of Nations Union on which it is hoped to secure the cooperation of the International Chamber of Commerce, will be set up, and I am pleased to say that Rotary International has given practical evidence of its sympathetic interest by agreeing to nominate a representative to be present at the Economic Conference which will meet this fall.

It has been said by Rotarian Sidney Pascall of England that a business code of ethics should be the end of the journey, not the beginning, and it is true that forcing a code on unconvinced members will degrade the morality of that trade. In the same way, forcing a code of international ethics on unconvinced countries may do more harm than good.

If, therefore, a code of international ethics is to be established, it should be confined to such wide general principles which are already deeply rooted in the minds of people of all countries, and not until the morals and standards of business are gradually raised in all countries can the "World's Business Code" profitably include more definite and detailed principles.

Economics and war. There is no question about the fact that economic conflicts are the principal causes of war. The Army War College (U. S. A.) has made a study of fourteen wars of the modern period of history which indicates that whilst in all of these wars passion and sentiment was a contributory cause, yet the economic element clearly appeared in eleven of the fourteen wars.

Improvement in business ethics will,

therefore, tend to prevent that explosive accumulation of ill feeling and national jealousy, which, if allowed to go on long enough, unquestionably leads to war and destruction. It may here be worth mentioning that the four small northern nations, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, have just concluded treaties under which all matters of dispute without exception are to be settled by arbitration, and it is hoped that settlement by war between these countries will be ruled out forever. And just as in business life the development is steadily towards arbitration instead of litigation, so many believe that in international life arbitration will sooner or later replace settlement by war.

And as the nations of the world become more and more interdependent it also becomes imperative to remove friction which may come from lack of free access to the world's great industrial necessities and its resources of materials for food and clothing. I refer to such materials as coal, iron, petroleum, rubber, copper, wheat, cotton, and wool.

WE have seen examples of how the attempt to corner markets has caused widespread distress, and of how control of certain areas has produced enough international friction as to strain diplomatic relations to the breaking point. In times to come there will here be a growing field where principles of right and wrong will come into play, and it is to be hoped that Rotary here will play its part, keeping in mind the welfare of all nations, without detriment to any single one of them.

As Rotarians we must now ask ourselves, what can we do to improve international ethics and so contribute our share towards accomplishing our Sixth Rotary Object, the one object which stands out above all—world peace? The answer is not difficult. We are a body of influential business and professional men spread over many countries.

In Rotary there are no prejudices, whether racial, national, political, or religious—in Rotary we focus all our best forces for common aims—and for that reason Rotary work succeeds and will go on succeeding in ever greater measure.

We are all brought up to look upon this world of ours through colored spectacles; we have all grown up from childhood in our town, our particular country, our particular race, and unconsciously our views on surroundings and on other nations are colored.

And although after the great war these colored views have become more strongly colored, and we have seen many countries surround themselves with higher custom walls, with higher walls of national pride, national prejudice and distrust, yet is it not a fact that the men of Rotary will help to remove the colored glasses and endeavor to give to all nations a truer, a clearer vision of what is wanted and needed to save the world from this destructive development.

Life may be lived more or less beautifully, more or less honestly, and we can surely all agree that the higher standard we accept for our lives, the more real pleasure do we get out of life—of our daily work. It is therefore our cherished duty as Rotarians to raise the level of business morals inside those circles, where you and I, each and every one of us, are capable of exerting our influence, and thus con-

tribute to our great cause by living a clean and upright life in the Rotary Spirit of Service.

When you throw a stone into water the ripples spread into wider and wider circles, and just in this same way will every good or bad action throw its influence in wider and wider circles from our local town to the whole country, and from country to country the world over.

And if one nation has a better reputation for fair dealings than another nation, is it not because the morals and business standards of that nation are on a higher general level?

And if it is true that to gain friends, a man must behave as a friend, it is equally true that if a nation wishes to have friends it must behave as a friend to other nations, and it is no shame to be the first to extend the hand of friendship.

Do High Ethical Standards Pay?

By TOM J. DAVIS, Chairman of Constitution and By Laws Committee

IT SEEMS to me that there is no more opportune time than this morning for us who believe in Rotary to take a few moments to consider whether or not these standards about which we talk and in which we pretend to believe are the kind of standards which will make for us the kind of success in life we wish to make. . . .

I think every one of you this morning is here because you believe in some line of work or some profession. There is not one of you here this morning who is not hoping to make all of the money that you can possibly make out of the line of work that you have chosen from which you hope to earn your livelihood. That is a perfectly worthy thing. I don't believe that any one questions the right of a man to make the effort to accumulate all that he can possibly accumulate from a materialistic standpoint, providing that man is scrupulous in selecting the methods under which and by which he will make that accumulation. . . .

What are some of the critical comments that we hear? We hear people say that the man who is engaged in the grocery business is diluting sugar, is diluting other commodities which he is selling to us, and is taking the full price for it; that the man who is engaged in the butcher business is selling us fourteen ounces for a pound and very often the meat is bad; they are saying that the man in the law business is a shyster, that not even his own clients can trust him. They are saying that people engaged perhaps in the production of wool are filling their commodity with shoddy and calling it

wool and we are paying one hundred cents on the dollar for it. Finally we get to that man who fills the most wonderful classification in all Rotary, the ministry. What is the comment that they direct toward him? They say this type of fellow is no longer raising his voice on behalf of justice and mercy, that in Pullman cars on the way to Rotary conventions he is telling questionable stories and taking a drink in order to make you men believe he is a regular fellow, and for the purpose incidentally of increasing the size of his pay envelope.

Then in comes Rotary. What does Rotary have to say about that sort of thing? Rotary says that these men are simply following an instinct which has come down through the lives of men since the very beginning, and they are able to visualize through the Rotary program that you men who are filling the jobs you had once had only your hands to wrest from nature the things that you needed for your upkeep and maintenance. They realized also that as you fought back there primitively to get the things you needed for yourself and your family, there came into your life a keen joy of fighting for the thing that you wished, and also the keen joy which came to the man who was able to get for himself. It was not long before that man's life was so filled with the desire to get and get for himself that he was able to exclude from his thinking all of the things that might have something to do in helping to make the other fellow happy.

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today. That same instinct has come into your life and mine in such a way that I think we are sometimes forgetting all of the finer things of life, that we are excluding everything that means anything from a spiritual standpoint, and we are so absorbed in getting that we are forgetting all about this other thing that we should keep foremost in our minds. . .

There are a lot of men who are filling positions in life today who are so busy in the accumulation of money and who are excluding all the finer things of life from their lives that all they can possibly see is the idea of getting something for themselves without any idea of sharing it.

This selfish man went from that last stage I have tried to describe into where he came into contact with other men. He found that there was a clash between him and the other man. They were striving to get for himself each as much as he could get. Finally, this one man who had gotten to where he had enjoyed holding things for himself and keeping things for himself, decided that he would utilize the services of the other fellow and would try to have the other fellow assist him in getting things for himself. He soon learned that if he worked with the other man and if he cooperated with the other man, there wasn't any question at all but what he also would accumulate more. So he began to learn the joys of cooperation. Finally when he had gotten to that position, he also learned that there was something mighty fine in seeing the other man happy, and he was perfectly willing to give just a little of what he was and a lot of what he hoped to be in order to see that the other fellow was able to get into his life and into his heart the kind of thing for which he was also striving.

So it came to a period where we were willing to organize Rotary clubs. Despite the fact that men are suspicious of business, that men are finding fault with men engaged in business, we said that every vocation was an absolutely worthy vocation, that this man in the ministry, this man in law, the man who happened to be a butcher, who happened to be a general merchant, who

happened to be engaged in the wool business, is a splendid man, his life filled, of course, with the frailties of human nature, yet that he was filling a worthy vocation. And Rotary said that every vocation was worthy unless it were made unworthy by the fellow who was following it.

Men have gone from one end of this world to the other and have proclaimed to the people with whom they have come in contact that high ethical standards were the kind of standards that would eventually eliminate the things about which I have been talking. . .

The other day Judge J. Elbert Gary, that distinguished business man of North America, said that the biggest thing in all the world was business and that the biggest thing in business was honesty. I believe that today with all my heart. It is my idea and I believe the idea of every man in this group this morning that the most successful business is the business which has the faith of the most people in it. There is only one way in which you can build that kind of faith, and that is to deal justly with the people with whom you come into contact and to sell to them the thing that you have for sale.

Throughout all of North America, in the section of the country with which I am most familiar, we have more than 500 cooperative organizations doing a business of \$2,000,000,000 a year.

Down in the South where they raise cotton in an organization that is founded absolutely on confidence and faith, they are selling millions of dollars of cotton throughout the world. As the man sits at his desk in the South, his agent overseas is selling the thing which you men over there need and which this man wishes to sell.

I believe today with Rotary that there is no business that is worth-while, that there is no business of any kind that is worth the time of you men who belong to Rotary that can't be built upon the kind of a standard that I am talking about.

So that high ethical standards do pay from a dollars' and cents standpoint is true. There is no question but what we are tremendously interested in mak-

ing as much money as we can, but we also should be tremendously interested and very much concerned with the kind of methods that we use as we attempt to make money for ourselves.

There is another way in which high ethical standards pay. I realize that men who belong to Rotary are just common, ordinary men like Tom Davis, that your lives are absolutely filled with fault and bad streaks the same as I find my life to be, but fortunately the test of a man's life is how often has he courage to get up and try to go on again.

So you men today who are trying to do the thing which Rotary calls you to do realize that the finest opportunity is the one which you have, and so as we attempt to do the thing and as we try to carry out the ideal which we have for Rotary, there isn't any question but what it succeeds from a dollars' and cents standpoint.

In the life of a boy, these young fellows whose lives we are trying to influence, there isn't anything finer than the correct standard which you men follow in your line of work and in your business. If you expect the boys of your communities to be any better than the kind of influence which you yield, you are making a dreadful mistake. You men, incidentally, are in Rotary because you believe that sort of thing. No matter how badly our lives may be streaked with the thing I have mentioned already, there isn't any question that what you men want the life of your boys to be right, so correct business standards will be a helpful benefit.

Finally in our international relationship, I imagine you men can see the result of a man buying a pocket knife for fifty cents, having it made of inferior material, and making it impossible for the community to do any business with the country from which that came. You can't imagine that a load of lumber would be taken on the floor of parliament in some country where a man felt he had been cheated.

The thing for us to do is to get hold of men and inject into men the ideals of Rotary, and inject them into our home life, our national life, our international life.

BARGAINS

THERE are no bargains

In the counter sales of Life.

We think so, but some unexpected day

We find our purchase

Is a worn and shoddy thing,

So after all, in that "long last" we pay.

There are no bargains

In the counter sales of Life,

But time, alone, can teach us how to choose;

Can show us that

What seemed loss is really gain,

And where we bought for little, we shall lose.

—New York "Times."

Rotary's Ideal of Service

(Continued from page 9)

sal Rotary and not one ear-marked by the ideas or expressions of any one country or nationality, if Rotary is to endure. The fundamentals must be the same everywhere and I found no evidence of any thought to the contrary. By fundamentals I mean club organization and conduct, election of members on the classification basis, and an adherence to the established objects of Rotary.

When it comes to the development of the detailed programs through which these objects will be made known to and understood by the members, then some latitude must be granted.

I wish you could have heard the Six Objects of Rotary presented to the European Conferences in well-prepared addresses over which Crawford McCullough and I grew enthusiastic. I wish you could have heard a prominent engineer of Italy speak on the Ethic Content of Rotary. You would understand then why I state that Rotary is in safe hands in these countries.

And out of it all there came to me over and over again the question, "What is it that draws us all into this movement and persuades business and professional men of large affairs to give weeks and months of their time to the service of Rotary?" The fact that Rotary does this proves that it makes a common and consistent appeal to right-thinking men of all nations. I believe the answer is in part at least that intangible thing around which Rotary is to a great extent built—an Ideal of Service.

BUT it is in the application of the gospel of that Service which has come into Rotary's possession to make effective the spirit of unselfish integrity with which Rotarians are invested. Rotarians are only human beings selected for membership in this world movement because they have borne the characteristics of active and accomplished manhood. Rotary is what it is because it possesses this assembled power of manhood in every one of nearly 2,400 communities. It is the concerted action of such a group of manly spirits which arouses the faith of those who expect the permanency of Rotary to exert its favorable influence in world-civilization.

I can fearlessly say that we cannot make more of Rotary than what it is excepting through the activities of the manhood there is now in it. We cannot say "Here is love, let us put that in Rotary" or "Here is integrity, let us put that in." For love and integrity are already in Rotary—they are in

every Rotarian's life now. But it is the energy of Rotary which must be effectively harnessed to make such forces effective in world citizenship.

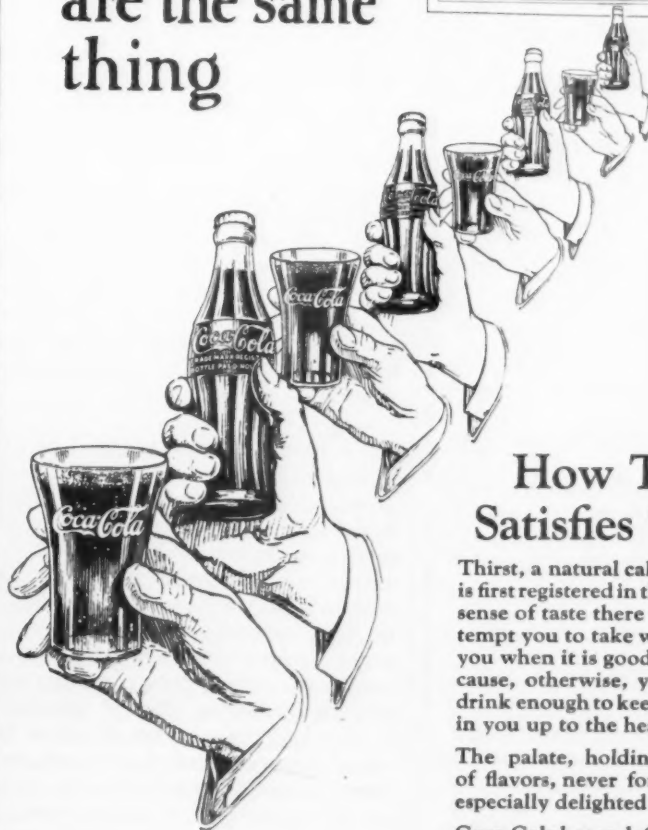
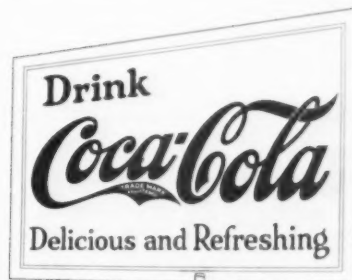
Such an ideal of service as we have is not new. It has been present in all ages and among all peoples. It is found in all great religious philosophies. In fact, the counterpart of the Golden Rule is found in no less than eight philosophies—the Buddhist, the Hindu, the Mohammedan, the Egyptian, that of Confucius, the Greek, the Persian and the Roman.

One is impressed with the fact that all through history leaders have taken

it as axiomatic that we gain life only through service—loving service to others. The followers of the leaders of these philosophies in time, came to look upon the statement of this ideal of service as something entirely new brought to the world by their prophet. And always, even as today, there has been an unmistakable reluctance to apply the ideal to every-day life. It is accepted in the abstract but forgotten or rated impractical in the concrete.

As we study the presence and development of this ideal of service through the centuries, I think it is fair to say that Rotary was probably the

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The publication of the Rotary clubs in the Republic of France and a magazine which will be found very interesting to those who are able to read French.

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While THE ROTARIAN is particularly the magazine of the Rotary Clubs in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, there are many Rotarians in all the other 32 countries of Rotary who are subscribers to THE ROTARIAN. It would be a fine international courtesy for many Americans, Canadians or Newfoundlanders to subscribe to these other magazines. Subscriptions may be sent to International Headquarters whence they will be forwarded to the respective offices of these publications.

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first group movement organized for the effective promulgation of this ideal of service. But let us remember that in Rotary we are merely expressing a powerful attitude of mind, a philosophy of living which characterizes our time. It is being reflected also in other service clubs, trade and professional associations, chambers of commerce and boards of trade.

A few weeks ago a member of my own club said to me, "Don, I wish you would tell me how a man can make a success in business and really practice the Golden Rule. I can imagine that a man who has made his pile can do it but how can a young man who has his way to make really practice the Golden Rule in business?" And in the "Rotary Wheel" for April, a correspondent asks "Does 'Service Above Self' mean the same thing as doing one's work in life detaching from it all thought of one's self?" Some men are saying that the "profit" referred to in our motto is the commercial market-place interpretation of the word and others are saying it has nothing to do with that kind of profit.

Primarily, Rotary seeks to apply the theory of service to business and community life. What is this theory of service or ideal of service? It is expressed in the first part of our Code of Ethics, "To consider my vocation worthy and as affording me a distinct opportunity to serve Society." "He Profits Most Who Serves Best" is a less-ideal expression, but the suggestion of egoism is removed by the added words "Service above Self." In that quotation from our Code I feel that the emphasis should be placed on the word "vocation." It is through that we are to serve.

IN a recent book on England by the Right Honorable Stanley Baldwin, prime minister of Great Britain, after quoting the line from Browning, "All service ranks the same with God," the author says, "It makes very little difference whether a man is driving a tram-car or sweeping streets or being prime minister if he only bring to that service everything that is in him and perform it for the sake of mankind."

How does the tram-car driver or the street-sweeper serve? In the same way that you and I try to serve—by doing an honest day's work and rendering a needed service with the consciousness that we are doing something for mankind.

The man who gave us the Golden Rule nearly 2,000 years ago was a carpenter. I am sure he did good work for his neighbors. I am also sure we all believe he received an honest wage for his work. He never intended (according to my notion) when he set forth the ideal of service contained in the

Golden Rule that we should be entirely forgetful of self. There is a vast difference between self-interest and selfishness.

So we might as well recognize that in our word "profit" are contained both material and spiritual rewards. The fine thing about life is that the man who does serve well generally succeeds and receives his reward. We should all put into practice the Golden Rule of dealing with the other fellow as we would like to have him deal with us. But Service is something more than selling goods which are all wool and a yard wide and making delivery according to the contract. To give real service you must add something which cannot be bought or measured with money and that thing is sincerity and integrity.

As I close my last year of office I am thinking much of those who have stood by me so faithfully and so loyally. Your Board of Directors; the standing and special committee members; the district governors; the officers, board of directors and committees of R. I. B. I., and last, first and all the time Ches Perry—you will never know what you owe him—and with him I couple the entire staffs in the Chicago and Zurich offices. I shall never forget these official associates and other co-workers, and whatever accomplishments there have been are due to their collective efforts.

When I took office a year ago in Cleveland I said that the principal thing which Rotary is trying to teach men is how to live. Today I more firmly believe that and as something which we may all keep in mind I want you to know a poem by Ernest H. Crosby, "Life and Death."

So he died for his faith. That is fine,
More than most of us do.
But stay, can you add to that line
That he lived for it, too?

In death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth.
Did his life do the same in the past
From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died
For a wish or a whim—
From bravado or passion or pride
Was it harder for him?

But to live: every day to live out
All the truth that he dreamt,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt,
And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead,
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he led;
Never mind how he died."

Capital and Labor—U. S.

The Ideal of Service in Industry—(Continued from page 15)

States form the paramount issues. In addition, organized labor is fighting the wrongful use and the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes.

Through the untiring effort of the organized labor movement education and educational opportunities for the workers have been advanced and improved. I overlooked enumerating the fact that labor organizations in America have established labor banks in many of the teeming, industrial centers of our nation until the capitalization and the deposits in these banking institutions run into hundreds of millions of dollars. In addition, the great trade-union movement has established a union-labor life-insurance company and has entered in this legitimate way in the insurance field so that it can help and assist the workers in caring for the adversities of life and for the dependents of the wage-earner after he has passed away. It is our aim and purpose to continue our efforts in these directions.

Insurance companies have been established by several organizations and labor banks have been created in numerous towns and cities. All of these worthy undertakings have strengthened the bonds of fraternity and brotherhood which form the links which bind us together in our efforts to better the conditions of the men and women who toil. . . .

We hope to bring to the workers a wage which will not only permit them to live in their own homes, in accordance with the American living standard, but will also permit them to enjoy the higher advantages of spiritual and cultural development.

We are striving to abolish the iniquities of child labor and we are endeavoring to bring about a spirit of co-operation and right relationship between the employers and the employees. We are proud of our accomplishments and we solicit your enthusiastic support in our efforts to go forward in this great humanitarian endeavor.

Out Where the Zest Begins

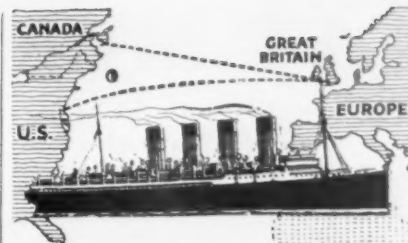
(Continued from page 7)

the Larkin girls from Buffalo, New York, had four kinds of uniform to challenge admiration; the Helena, Montana, school band (state champions) could alternate red sweaters with purple shirts; the State Reserve College band could display its horizon blue. In addition there was a boys' band from Longmont, Colorado; an R. O. T. C. band from Ogden, Utah, which took third prize in a national contest; and the cowboy band of Pueblo, decked out in chaps and including a champion saxophone player in its personnel. Nor was this all. During the week the bands of the 157th Infantry, the 13th and 7th Cavalry halted on their trips long enough to give Denver a sample of their music. Lastly, there was the very competent municipal band and a good boys' choir sponsored by the Co-Operative clubs.

So there was color, music, and of course light to complete the gay trio. Denver believes in lots of light. Whether it is because of ample power from mountain streams or because of the welcome sight of a ranch house light in former days, Denver is brilliant at night. Its Broadway fairly blazes when the theater signs go on; then there is the ruby light on the campanile tower, the bright glow from the auditorium towers, the 13,000 lights of the Gas and Electric building, and the distant glow from the capitol. Seen

from Lookout Mountain the lights of Denver seem to throb and shimmer like the phosphorescent wake left by some giant liner plunging through dark tropic waters.

All this was excellent preparation for Monday evening's pageant, and when the white police car with blaring siren led the long motorcade toward Denver University stadium, Rotarians were expressing but one wish—that it might not rain. It did not so there was no need of switching programs. Outside the high white fences that loomed ghostly in the dusk, lines of spectators gathered rapidly. Only one-half of the stadium has been built, but this holds approximately 25,000 people—and hundreds were unable to gain admittance that night. Seen from either of the tall towers on the field this great audience was simply a blur of white faces and bright clothes. The huge segment of masonry was rimmed by ruby and amber lights and pierced by dark openings. Above the bowl hung a thin sliver of moon and the first white star of a Denver night. From these towers powerful searchlights directed rays straight across the field, thereby rendering the rear of that field almost invisible to the audience. The municipal band and singing led by Walter Jenkins kept the crowd amused until the invocation by the Right Reverend Fred Ingle. Then came wel-



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coming addresses by the patrician Ralph Mayo, president of the host club, and Master Charles E. Bowes, who spoke for the Rotarians of the future. Charles Rhodes of Auckland, responded for the delegates, and President Adams formally opened the convention. Secretary Perry read the annual message from Paul Harris, President Emeritus, in which Rotary's founder bade members ask themselves if it were morning or evening—if Rotary were advancing or retreating.

The audience obeyed Allen Street's suggestion and "moved over" so as to accommodate a few hundred other spectators. Then the sweeping searchlights shifted to reveal a chain of snowy mountain peaks—and the pageant began. Cool blue light of dawn changed to the rose of early morning as the mountains were revealed in detail and a waterfall reflected the glow from flashing spray. Down the slopes and out of the canyons came band after band of Indians. Some were the full-blooded redskins already referred to. More were members of local choirs suitably camouflaged. The steady throbbing of the tom-toms was the signal for a series of Indian dances in which Chief Black Bird and Thunder Bird Boy earned applause. Then the smoke signals flickered again as the tribes, called together for a great pow-wow, grew restless at the continued absence of Chief White Eagle (Chief Caupolican, Indian baritone). Soon his white clad figure appeared on the heights and his white pony moved, swiftly, silently down to the waiting groups. In picturesque strains he told of his inspiration from Manitou and informed his people that their pow-wow was the fore-runner of a greater one, which should include peace-lovers of all nations. As the scene faded out, the tribes retreated to their camp fires.

Down the mountain came Miss Rotary and her retinue from the thirty-five Rotary nations. As each maiden was borne forward in her palanquin her flag, carried by a mounted standard bearer and under military guard, was also brought down the mountain side. Lights behind the flags and in the caps of the attendants revealed gay costumes of the various lands. All these national groups were brought together in one glittering whole, and ranged in line while the flags were carried in procession past the stands. The applause continued and increased as the crack Black Horse troop of the 13th Cavalry went through a musical drill, the white trappings and dark hides of the horses showing to great advantage in maneuvers executed to the strains of a mounted band. Then came the ballet of nations introducing a medley of national dances and finally a huge globe was pushed on the field by the boy

escorts who encircled it with a gigantic Rotary wheel and set the whole spinning as they raced round and round. Fireworks that hurled their iridescent glory from the mountain peaks and dropped flags over the crowd brought the end of a well conceived pageant. Fourteen minutes later the huge stadium was deserted and the motor caravans were thundering back to town with their loads of enthusiastic spectators.

They would have been still more impressed had they known that the actual staging of this pageant was done in five weeks under the direction of Lou Hellborn, Craig Davidson, and Katharine Ommanney, and their technicians. The "props" used included 5,000 square yards of canvas, 16,000 feet of lumber, a truckload or so of paint, three truckloads of evergreen trees, and a 25-foot mechanical waterfall. In addition to the regular electrical equipment of the stadium 12,000 feet of electric cable, more than 100 telephone poles, and over half a mile of high tension wiring were needed. Two 100-ampere arc lights, 32 specially made 1500-watt flood-lights, and 40 of the 1000-watt lights were used. The balloon was 25 feet in diameter, 1000 yards of burlap were used in the wheel, and the letters on the wheel were over six feet in height. Lou Hellborn outlined the pageant six months ago, and under his personal direction the stage was constructed and electrically equipped in two weeks' time. There were 1650 people in the cast, and the pageant was given without even one complete full-dress rehearsal.

NEXT morning the serious work of the convention got under way. Those first to arrive, which included many of the seventy-five song-leaders, surveyed the great amphitheater with its two balconies, commented perhaps, on the effective display of national flags and bunting draped over white cloth, and settled down to enjoy the recital by Clarence H. Reynolds, city organist. Then the comfortable veloured divans on the stage were occupied by various officials. There sat Don Adams, lean and competent; Allen Street, stocky and sunbrowned; Arthur Sapp, suavely efficient. With nonchalant ease the proceedings began while delegates on the main floor and visitors in the balconies paid close attention. Albert E. Lavery, sergeant-at-arms, and his assistants swiftly and quietly ushered in Rotarians who had paused for a last breath of sun-warmed air. By now the observant delegates had noted other details, the stands of national flags flanking the stage, the strings of flags above the mauve canopy, the railings that bounded the speakers' stand and supported the "mike," the cluster lights, the mosaic of colored glass above the

stage, the large painting on one wall, and the quietly busy stenotypist down by the press table. So after songs led by Guy R. Sutton and played by Edythe "Topsy" Sackett, after the invocation by Chaplain James Goodheart, all was ready for the presentation of the official program, the announcements and the introduction of general officers. This last was performed by President Adams who also acknowledged the greeting and the flowers from Lions International, and more flowers from Mayor Stapleton. When President Don took command someone pulled a rope and released a shower of rose petals from the curtains. The president's gavel was a present from the Hamilton, Bermuda, club.

One or two new features of convention procedure were noted. Wherever possible the applause was (by request) made collective instead of individual; and the president gave brief biographies of the speakers he introduced. After a memorial to departed Rotarians with an appropriate song by Mrs. Ray Havens the convention was informed that the president's, secretary's, and treasurer's reports had been printed for reference later. Then came a group of leading Rotarians to discuss various important matters. Arthur Sapp spoke of Rotary extension; Everett Hill of Rotary chronology; Harry Rogers of the first loss of a Rotary club in twenty-one years. Before introducing Harry, the president invited the patriarchal Dr. Willems of Brussels to read a message from King Albert which was received with loud applause. After Harry Rogers had stuck his thumbs in his pockets and delivered some common-sense remarks about the folly of rushing club organization, the ruddy and frock-coated William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke of the sanctity of agreements and his aversion to the general strike. He and his fellow union officials were well received by the convention. Then Don Adams talked of the service ideal and suggested means for securing it. Among other things he proposed that Rotary International should have a contact man, a sort of general manager; and urged that every "old timer" should make it his duty to see that the "first timers" got the most out of the convention. Just before adjournment came the boom and blaze of a flashlight as the interior picture was taken. Outside the hall delegates found a band waiting to entertain them while exterior "shots" were taken by a battery of photographers. During the lunch hour there was a snow fight in which a dozen samples of glowing girlhood bombarded the onlookers with real snow from the mountains.

That afternoon, like other afternoons of this convention, was devoted to a

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variety of special assemblies at which delegates discussed some phase of Rotary in which they were specially interested. Three thousand Rotary Anns met in the auditorium and formed closer friendships as they heard brief talks by women of various nations and enjoyed the children's pageant. Lunches for outgoing and incoming District Governors were also held that day, as were the dinners of Spanish-speaking Rotarians and Rotarians of the British Empire. At night there was a musicale at the auditorium. Chief Caupolican repeated his success of the previous evening, and the Treble Clef Club, the Seventh District Glee Club, the Municipal Band, the city organist, and others contributed to the pleasure of the occasion.

On Wednesday many Canadians were among the early birds because they had been electing their advisory committee. After invocation by the Rev. Hugh L. McMenamin, the president introduced Bill Jensen of Chicago, first secretary of a Rotary club. In the announcements that followed Secretary Perry mentioned that the scores of messages of good-will had been received and would be included in the official convention proceedings book. Then came nominations which gave adherents of the respective candidates a chance to demonstrate enthusiasm.

Then came Charlie White with a tribute to mothers as a preface to his talk on "worthwhile business." Just a trace of brogue in the tones but no blarney in the facts, and the combination won rising applause. Afterwards Eddie Flynn, with a machine-gun delivery, aimed at unethical business, and "smart alecs." Next Tom Davis put his hands behind him, and in deliberate tones assured his audience that high standards certainly did pay.

Later we had Professor Jay William Hudson who looks a bit like an inquisitive sparrow and has a genius for mixing sound philosophy and pungent humor—even though the latter be at his own expense. His story about lost souls was a distinct contribution. Then the Hollywood quartette serenaded both the crowd and "Topsy," with fine impartiality, before Ken Guernsey introduced Harry Amos of Wellington, N. Z.; M. L. Garza of Saltillo, Mexico; Reisuke Danno of Tokyo, Japan; and Charles Kingston of Plymouth, England, who told what Rotary was doing for the boys of their respective countries. Last but by no means least came Crawford McCullough with an address on good-will. It deserved a larger audience than he had, but those who stayed enjoyed it thoroughly.

That afternoon there was a meeting of club secretaries and other group assemblies. Nor were the Rotary Anns

neglected. At Cheesman Park they gathered under blue and gold awnings for a fiesta and tea, heard speeches by prominent women, witnessed graceful ballet dancing, caught a glimpse of the distant mountains and—compared frocks.

But the filmy gowns displayed then were only a hint of the scene at the auditorium that evening when 10,000 attended the President's ball. Three thousand dancers fox-trotted gaily to the music of the Colorado Orchestra and every seat in the great hall held a spectator. Vivid Spanish shawls and pastel gowns made pleasing contrast with white flannels and dinner jackets. Special ushers selected for their linguistic ability explained to worried delegates from overseas that the separation of families was due to the location of wardrobe rooms—not to any deep-laid plot. As the hours slipped away added features were introduced. Ruth Roland, representing moviedom; the "rain" chorus from the Junior League Follies; and a male quartet made the entertainment still better. So did the shower of cotton snowballs which suddenly descended on the dancers. There was an overflow dance at the Elks' Club and many couples slipped around the corner to seek more footroom—or another hour or so of pleasure.

ON Thursday morning it was the club editors' turn for early breakfast. They were closely followed by the first voters and a steadily increasing throng hustled into the auditorium basement to mark their ballots. Three presidential candidates, Harry H. Rogers of San Antonio, Texas; Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, Indiana; and Tom J. Davis of Butte, Montana; were in the field. For Directors the only choice lay in those from the United States since Canon Elliott of Liverpool, England, and James W. Davidson of Calgary, Alberta, were sole nominees for their countries. Now was there any choice when it came to Rufus Chapin of Chicago, the "hereditary" Treasurer, and each of the District Governors. But only five Directors could come from the United States and seven were nominated. These were: John T. Symes of Lockport, N. Y.; Ken Guernsey of Orlando, Fla.; Frank L. Brittain of Kansas City, Mo.; Edward F. Flynn of St. Paul, Minn.; Eugene Newsom of Durham, N. C.; Allen Street of Oklahoma City, Okla.; and George O. Relf of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Following the invocation by Rabbi Moise Bergman the delegates heard Giorgio Mylius of Milan, Italy, discuss service to society through the vocation. His fluent English and logical thought pleased them. Next came Tom Sutton of Tampico, Mexico, who spoke

of Rotary's membership basis and quoted Tennyson. That poet seemed to be rather a favorite with convention speakers. Then John T. Symes arose to talk of the need of continued growth in membership, and to point out that organizations must either grow or shrink—there is no standing still. After that, the Wichita quartette, which seems to improve with time, had a bit of joyous musical mimicry and the audience was only quieted by their promise to be at Ostend next year.

Horace Dunbar, of Los Angeles, the next speaker, is slim and scholarly. His remarks about the value of service were reinforced by quotations from the classics and some pungent comment on the limitations of wealth. Then came the smooth-spoken Harry Fish who told the convention that "too many trains of thought carry no freight" and advised provision for administrative continuity in other sapient remarks. Following him appeared the compact figure of Guy Gundaker who described arrangements for the Ostend Convention. With shrewd humor he capitalized a printer's error in his review of the transportation booklet, and pointed out the possibilities of the next convention in connection with extension work.

AT this point President Don announced that since no presidential candidate had secured a majority, in accordance with established procedure the name of Tom Davis would be dropped and another election held. Then Paul Graves uncurled his length from the sofa and read an address prepared by T. C. Thomsen of Copenhagen, who was unable to attend the convention. This address, dealing with the ethics of international trade, contained much matter for thoughtful consideration. After that Secretary Perry made announcement of various matters including the International Fellowship dinner to be held that evening. Charles B. Bills, chairman of the elections committee, reported on the balloting for president.

The last address of the morning was given by Sir Henry Y. Braddon, a grizzled little man with a very wide range of interests. Speaking of individual development he warned his hearers against several popular misconceptions and charged them to judge no country until they knew something of its home life.

Just before adjournment, came one of the big moments of the week when Arthur Sapp moved, and Tom Davis seconded, a motion that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Harry Rogers as President. The motion passed amid prolonged applause, and telegraph keys rattled furiously as the tidings went abroad—there would be no second ballot.

There was a luncheon for all District Governors that afternoon but no special assemblies, which was just as well since everybody had gone to Overland Park for a glimpse of the old wild West as interpreted by the Cheyenne Frontier Days Association. From the stands Rotarians saw (in many instances for the first time) what ranch life was like. There was a parade of cowboys and cowgirls, bands of Indians, a covered wagon, and the Black Horse troop moving with pretty precision. There were chariot races, pony races, relay races, stunt riding, roping, bulldogging, and a wild cow milking contest. The last divided comedy honors with the trick mule that set Southerners to singing "Go 'long mule." Hardened broncho busters furnished plenty of thrills when they got astride horses that plunged, bucked, sunfished, and otherwise picturesquely misbehaved. The names of these outlaw steeds had been temporarily borrowed from prominent Rotarians! After two hours of this sort of thing the visitors drove back through the crowded tourist camps—still talking of the cussedness of steers and the skill of riders.

That night the visitors had thrills of another kind as they watched a thousand Highlander boys go through military and athletic drills to the music of their three bands. Many phases of boy life were illustrated and from new recruits to serious young officers the lads showed the effect of careful training. This display—really a tribute to the friendship of a business man and a boy—came to a climax with a pageant introducing the traditional costumes of many nations and closed with a mass formation and the thunder of bombs.

If any Rotarian still wanted excitement after that he went to the special midnight show of the Junior League Follies (sponsored by New York Rotary)—where he could refresh himself with coffee and "hot dogs" between kaleidoscopic scenes.

So came Friday—last day of the convention. The Rev. A. H. C. Morse pronounced the invocation and a diminished audience awaited the words of Will R. Manier, Jr., one time Rotary's "most eligible bachelor." Bill, however, declined to talk for an hour, instead he presented a number of overseas delegates and let them tell what Rotary was doing in their own lands. The venerable Dr. Edouard Willems from Belgium; ruddy Will McEwan from South Africa; earnest Reisuke Danno from Japan; witty Sebastian Van Geuns from Holland; soft-voiced W. J. Purdy from the Irish Free State; Patricio Brown speaking the Spanish of the Argentine; William Mazzocco who wants a convention in Brazil; Gabriel Giudice with an Australian flag for the convention; Marcel Franck



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with graceful greetings from France; modest Fernando Carbajal from Peru; Salvador Echeandia who promised Denver ladies perfumes from Spain; Hugo E. Prager from Switzerland who also brought a message from Hungary; and Julio H. Smith from Cuba; each told how the Rotary wheel goes round and round.

Then the sage Alex McFarlane came on and pleasantly began on the resolutions by presenting Don Adams with an engrossed one. Also with a silver salver whereon lay a cheque for nearly \$5,000 a little token of appreciation from the Rotarians of the world. President Don, his wife, and their children expressed their thanks to the audience which stood and applauded.

RESOLUTIONS, however, proved one of the most difficult things to handle. At first all went smoothly as the convention adopted routine resolutions to amend the Illinois articles of incorporation under which the secretariat operates; to set up varieties of Rotary administration in their natural sequence; and to change the wording of Resolution 34 of the St. Louis convention. Then they tabled one proposing amendments to the constitution of R. I. B. I. since the general strike interfered with the British district conference; adopted one directing the incoming Board to study the continuity of policies and vote affirmatively on an amended resolution to increase the annual per capita tax by one dollar. British delegates stated that they were not opposed to the increase but had no instructions regarding it because the Margate conference could not be held. The resolution was adopted; so was another granting attendance credit in cases where a scheduled meeting had been changed to some other time or place and a visiting Rotarian tried to attend the one scheduled. Another resolution adopted called for future Board action on the making up of attendance. Still another asked for two additional directors from countries other than Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Great Britain and Ireland.

So far so good, but now came two resolutions dealing with Rotary chronology—and promptly oratory developed. After much debate over the respective merits of the Board plan and the Chicago club plan it was finally agreed that the Board plan with the Chicago dates should be adopted but that no changes should be made before Sept. 1st, 1927.

Next the convention agreed that clubs should work out programs in detail themselves, outlines only to be furnished them. Lastly a very comprehensive resolution—which was still not comprehensive enough—expressed thanks to various individuals and organizations who made the convention

such a success was adopted with acclamation.

Final reports of the registration and credentials committees came next. Then Fred D. Van Amburgh, editor of "The Silent Partner," declined to take his allotted time but confined himself to a few proofs that kindness is friendship in action. Charles B. Bills then announced that the election committee found the ballot for directors from the United States showed the election of Street, Guernsey, Symes, Flynn and Newsom. The other international officers were of course duly elected, but Robert Somerville having resigned Larry Akers of Memphis, was chosen Governor of the Sixteenth District.

Presentation of the attendance trophy came next and Frank L. Woodward declared that his committee awarded the cup to the Rotary Club of Ballarat, Australia, whose two delegates had travelled 9,490 miles to reach Denver. Then the sergeant-at-arms, Albert Lavery, and his chief assistant, Harry Marr, were thanked for their efforts. Next Don Adams announced that Charlie White had something for the Denver club. Charlie presented a Union Jack—and received one of the commodious hats. Fred Birks of Sydney, then presented Ralph Mayo with another flag—the blue banner of Australia. He also got a hat in return—capacity unknown but ample.

Introductions followed thick and fast as Don presented the new officers and the song leaders. There was applause for each as well as for the ubiquitous Scouts. But before the Secretary and the sergeant-at-arms could make their time-honored motion, before the few remaining delegates could sing Auld Lang Syne, it was most appropriate that there should be a word from the new President. Harry Rogers said in part: "The past has taught its lesson, the present has its duty and the future its hope. May we so conduct ourselves in this present day that the future will be assured of success, and as we are gathered here may we take the experience of the wise leaders we have had and the wise policies which have been established, and may we in our hearts recognize in the spirit of humility the responsibility that is upon us all, from the individual Rotarian to your chosen leader for the year, remembering that—

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers.
None can live by himself alone;
All that we send into the hearts of others
Comes back into our own."

After that the delegates were free to ramble through the mountains, or to attend the flying circus. Somewhere in a composing-room a linotype operator found "30" at the end of his copy. The "bulldogging" of one story was complete—the reporter might rest. But not for long. Another—perhaps a better story—was just beginning.

Rotary and Its Founder

(Continued from page 35)

Financial and business conditions in Chicago began gradually to improve in 1900 as they did in most other parts of the country. Nearly everyone who had any license to fail had done so and the bankruptcy act had washed their sins away. Times couldn't continue to be as bad as they had been. With improving financial and business conditions came also improvement in moral conditions. The closing of wine-rooms and assignation-houses operating in the downtown districts resulted in the segregation of vice in certain limited areas and even the red-light resorts were padlocked when the State's Attorney satisfied his mind that the people really wanted them closed. All of the big gambling-houses had long since vanished and there was little left to remind one of the dissolute days. Surreptitious vice and gambling of course still continued, but on a greatly diminished scale.

With the return of prosperity came also a general cleaning up of the physical conditions of the town. Streets which even in the downtown districts had been impassable at times, because of mud and water were paved and even the squalor of the Ghetto and of South Halsted Street seemed less pronounced. It was the day of "the full dinner-pail."

Adventures in Chicago

PAUL had mingled with pretty nearly every class of society and even tried his hand at politics but he neither liked the game nor the company he found there. He had studied social conditions in the slums and had seriously contemplated taking up residence there for further study at close range. The way people lived was of great interest to him. He might easily have gone off on that tangent but the way was not open and he lacked the determination and steadfastness of purpose to create an opening. In one way and another during his stay in Chicago he had seen a good deal of life and, in the final analysis, that was what he had most wanted.

He had no love in his heart for the cobblestones of downtown Chicago and he spent Sundays and holidays when the weather permitted, on the green grass of the parks, but he frequently longed for the mountains, the sparkling lakes, singing brooks, and the intimate friendships of his boyhood days.

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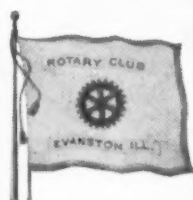
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ways of spending money. His curiosity did not abate in the least; he still desired to see life in all of its irregularities as well as regularities.

He obtained membership in the Press club, dined frequently with such celebrities as Opie Read, Bolling Johnson, Colonel Visscher, Press Woodruff, Forrest Crissey and other men of literary attainments. He also wrote quite a number of short stories for a newspaper syndicate.

His knowledge of the Bohemian life of the city was second to none. He knew every Italian, Greek, German, and Hungarian restaurant and delighted in guiding his out-of-town friends about the city.

On Sundays he frequently attended church services in Central Church during the pastorates of Newell Dwight Hillis and Frank Gunsaulus but he did not confine his attendance to Central Church. It was not at all unusual for him to attend the services of various denominations—Ethical Culture, Christian Science, Catholic, Quaker, Theosophical, Bahite, Jewish, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Congregational. He enjoyed them, every one, and for all he could see, each was striving to attain the same end.

While he loved to study life in general, he was particularly anxious to know the "ins and outs" of his own city. To facilitate his studies of different localities he made frequent changes of residence, a practical solution of the problem so long as he remained unmarried but impracticable thereafter. During his fifteen years of bachelor life he resided in thirty different parts of Chicago and neighboring suburbs. Up to the very day of his marriage he was setting a new record for change of domicile. Paul claims the long-distance championship in this regard, in fact, he sampled everything from Hell's Half Kitchen up. Business considerations prevented his adopting a migratory plan of office occupancy. There was always one address at which he could be found.

On an occasion during the summer of 1900, he was invited to dine with a lawyer friend who lived in Rogers Park and after dinner, he and his friend, took a walk during the course of which they called at several neighborhood stores and shops of various kinds and at each visit, his friend introduced him to the proprietor.

The Conception of Rotary

PAUL was deeply impressed with the events of the evening walk. His host had evidently found a good many friends among the business men in his neighborhood. Paul's clients were business friends but they were not social friends and he wondered if there

were any reason why he should not make social friends of his business friends at least of some of them. He conceived of a group of business men banded together socially. Then he thought that there would be an especial advantage in each member having the exclusive representation of his particular trade or profession. The members would be mutually helpful. He resolved to organize such a club. Who should be asked to join? One thing was certain, they must be friendly men. He thought of his clients, Sylvester Schiele, the coal man, and Gustavus Loehr, the mining-man and then he thought of Harry Ruggles, the printer who had been supplying the needs of his office. All of these were approachable, friendly men. Then he thought of others who did not seem to pass the test. He talked matters over with Schiele and also with Loehr. He liked them both and he thought that they would like each other, and on the first convenient occasion he introduced them. They did like each other. There was much in the past lives of the two men to justify the belief that they would understand each other and enjoy each other's companionship.

Both had come to Chicago from small communities, Sylvester from Clay City, Indiana, and Gus from Carlinville, Illinois; both were of German parentage and each had worked his way, unaided, to the establishment of a profitable business in a great city. Both had a strong affection for those who were near of kin, and both honored and revered their parents.

Sylvester was the natural guardian of younger sisters and brothers and of nephews and nieces as well. He served his country as a volunteer in the army during the Spanish-American War, participating in the Santiago de Cuba campaign. His life grows consistently more useful as time goes on. Sylvester and Paul are now, and have been for many years, near neighbors in Morgan Park in the suburbs of Chicago.

Gus was temperamental, volatile. One minute he would be seen talking vehemently and gesticulating wildly and the next moment the mood would have passed and the blustering Gustavus would have become as gentle as a lamb. He would give his last cent to help a friend and none was too lowly to engage his sympathy. Elevator men, janitors, and scrub-women mourned the loss of a real friend when Gustavus passed away some years later.

On the night of February 23rd, 1905, the first meeting took place at Gus' office in the Unity Building. Sylvester and Paul had dined together at an

Italian restaurant on Chicago's near North Side.

Gus by prearrangement had invited a personal friend, Hiram E. Shorey, a merchant tailor, a native of the village of Litchfield in the State of Maine, to whom he had previously introduced Paul.

Hiram was a congenial spirit and was welcomed into the fellowship. If Hiram Shorey is possessed of one characteristic which outstands all others, it is his devotion and loyalty to the State of his origin. Not only has he retained his own love of his native State but he has also sought to inculcate the same love in the heart of his son. No summer passes without a visit home. His son is to be educated there, and there Hiram hopes to spend his declining years.

The meeting was enlivened by the relation of personal experiences after which Paul unfolded the general purposes of his plan.

The significant occurrence of the second meeting was the introduction of Harry Ruggles, the printer. Harry was destined to play an important part in the life of the Chicago club, for through his suggestion of club singing, his influence has been made felt by the entire movement.

Harry was just the type of man who needed Rotary to develop and expand his naturally friendly nature. His friends of long standing know him to be pure gold. It is difficult to conceive of one possessing the attributes of friendliness, integrity, and modesty to a higher degree.

Harry's childhood had been spent in various villages in the state of Michigan and on a farm where he suffered many hardships. He came to Chicago at an early age where after several trying experiences he obtained work as an errand boy for a printer.

In course of time Harry and another young man went into the printing business together and after a brief period of time Harry bought the other young man's interest and he has been sole owner ever since. His success has been the result of dogged determination and courage.

THE spirit of the early days of Rotary has frequently been described as selfish and there certainly were many indications to justify the description. The literature of the period, most of which was the work of Paul, emphasized the business advantage of membership. Prospective members were frequently appealed to directly on the basis of business gain. But, even here is a distinction, subtle though it may seem. The prevailing thought was to give, not to receive. The giving was

more reconcilable with the other thing that went along with it—friendship.

The net result was that those who came into the club for the sole purpose of getting as much as they could out of it were disappointed and dropped out.

It is true that some actually have realized substantial business benefits from their membership in Rotary. On the other hand, many have realized nothing whatever and the one class is as well satisfied as the other. Few would contend that the spirit of the Rotary of today is selfish. No more was it selfish in the first year of the movement.

The lure of Rotary has ever been the

friendships that have been found there and by none has friendship been more highly valued than by the first group who gathered together in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and five.

During the course of one of the first meetings, Paul suggested several possible names for the new club, among others, Rotary. It met with general favor and was adopted forthwith. The significance of the name becomes apparent on examination of the original plan of the club, which provided for rotation in places of meeting, chairmanship, and even in membership which was to continue for one year only. The last named provision was



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an expedient to insure attendance, it being thought that sustained interest and attention to club duties would be assured if continued membership were made to depend upon re-election. Members were fined fifty cents for failure to attend meetings and no excuses were given consideration. The proceeds of fines imposed paid all expenses of running the club.

At that same meeting, Paul nominated Sylvester Schiele as first president and he was duly elected.

Some excellent papers on business topics were prepared and read by members during the early meetings, for example, Sylvester prepared and read a paper on the mining of coal, Dr. Baxter, a paper on the medical profession and Todd, a paper on hay and grain.

The membership grew rapidly. It was composed entirely of men who had fought their way unaided. Almost every member had come to Chicago from a farm or small village. Rotary afforded the first real opportunity to enjoy the intimate first-name acquaintance reminiscent of boyhood days far from the madding crowd. To such, Rotary was as an oasis in a desert.

The uniqueness of the organization and its freedom from precedent afforded a remarkably favorable opportunity to try out new schemes. Many of the experiments gave satisfactory results and a large number of them still have a place in Rotary. Some of the members were more resourceful than others but practically everyone contributed one or more ideas of merit.

In justice to the present members of the 1905 group, it seems proper to state that their loyal service covering, as it already has, a period of more than twenty-one years, entitles them to far more space than it is possible in this article to devote to their achievements. The writer is glad to be able to state that Rufus Fisher Chapin, International treasurer and a member of the 1905 group, expects in the near future, to write a more complete narrative of the early days of Rotary in Chicago. Rufus' friends, who are legion, and all who know of his fine sense of humor and literary attainments, will welcome his contribution to Rotary literature.

DURING the first year or two, the activities were principally of a social nature. The fun was clean and there was an abundance of it. Paul frequently laid awake nights thinking up new stunts of startling nature. To other members, fun was a relaxation, a diversion; to Paul, it was a business. They thought that he possessed a genius as an entertainer. As a matter of fact, the results were mostly due to careful planning. It is true that he

did get a good deal of pleasure from the unexpected transition from the sublime to the ridiculous and social enjoyment came naturally to him. The enjoyment and laughter of his fellow-members were ample compensation for his efforts. There was always an air of mystery prevalent and whatever the formal announcement of a meeting was, the membership never really knew what was to take place; curiosity was the best possible stimulant of attendance. Paul was not author of all of the jokes; in fact, some of the best of them were on him.

Friendships were easily made in the atmosphere of such meetings. It was unnecessary to urge the use of first names, the practice sprang up as a matter of course.

There are members of the 1905 class of the Chicago club who even now contend that those were the great days of Rotary. Paul has been frequently surprised to learn how much the men of the early days valued those care-free meetings; he has also been surprised to learn just how much the spirit of informality and good cheer, of the Rotary Club meetings, has meant to men of other clubs of much later date. Men, with tears in their eyes, have told him that it has been the greatest thing in their lives, and women have told him that the fellowship found in Rotary clubs has literally transformed their husbands.

One may live a lonely life whether his residence chances to be in a metropolis where people swarm like bees or in the bad lands of North Dakota. Selfish lives are generally lonely lives, while selfless lives are, as a rule, happy. Rotary is frequently at its best in taking men out of themselves.

The writer respects the remarkable perception of recent-day critics who have laid bare the shams of modern society, including those found in churches, chambers of commerce, and service clubs. All ought to profit from the caricatures held up to view, but he who concludes that sham is dominant or even prevalent in Rotary clubs, proclaims himself a poor judge of human nature and of the various ways in which men express themselves.

Indulgence in song and laughter by business men without artificial stimulant, neither indicates artificiality nor that they are subnormal; it indicates rather that their digestions are either good or about to become so. A laugh is better medicine than a pill; it has no disagreeable after effect.

This is the third of the series of autobiographical articles by President Emeritus Paul P. Harris. The fourth, next month, will describe many interesting experiences in connection with the organization and growth of the new Rotary club.—THE EDITORS.

The Calendar of Rotary

A Statement by the Secretary of Rotary International

The 1926 Rotary Convention in session at Denver took action upon the resolution offered by the Board of Directors of R. I. (known as Resolution No. 5) to set up a new Chronology or Calendar of events in the Rotary year and also upon the amendment offered by the Chicago Rotary Club (known as Resolution No. 14). Just what was the action taken will have to be determined by a study of the record of the proceedings.

It seems to the Secretary at this moment that the effect of whatever action was taken was that certain numerous amendments to the text of Resolution No. 5, proposed by the Resolutions Committee, were transferred into the text of Resolution No. 14 and that the text of Resolution No. 14 as thus amended was substituted for the original text (of Resolution No. 5) and then Resolution No. 5 as amended was adopted.

Before the close of the Convention, a motion was unanimously adopted making the foregoing action effective, commencing September 1, 1927. Presumably this means that the events of the Rotary year from July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927, will happen in the customary order without any change. Certainly the Ostend Convention will be held as planned beginning June 5, 1927.

The original text of Resolution No. 5 was published in Weekly Letter No. 33, dated 15 March, 1926, occupying over two pages of that Letter. The report of the Resolutions Committee repeated all this text, together with certain proposed amendments to it. Resolution No. 14 also contained the full text with different dates because of the length of these texts, they are not reproduced here but they will be found in full, together with the entire debate on the subject, in the Convention Proceedings Book.

The sequence of events thus established is as follows:

The Annual Convention—July 6-16
District Conferences—August 1-30
Inauguration of New Board and District Governors and Club Officers }—September 1
International Council Meeting }—September 4
Meetings of Club Executives }—Sept. 25-
in each District } Oct. 15

Rotary Club Activities

(Continued from page 41)

to his seat, a small hat marked the place of the clothier, etc. Each guest had to tell a story about one of his fellow-diners and the best story won a prize. In the center of the semi-circle was a barrel which proved to be the hiding place of a young lady, whose songs and dances were enjoyed by all.

Give Personal Help In "Playing the Game"

SIDNEY, NEB.—Some of the Rotarians bound for the Denver Convention saw a large sign on the Lincoln Highway and discovered the home of Sidney Rotary Club No. 2022. If the visitors stayed to get attendance credit they also discovered, perhaps, that the local Rotarians have sponsored junior baseball teams from each section of Sidney; that games are played each week for which the business men give prizes; and that one Rotarian attends each game to see that the boys play clean ball and do not "crab" over the umpire's decisions.

Hold Inter-City Meet On the Campus

WATER VALLEY, MISS.—Between thirty and forty Rotarians of Water Valley with their wives, daughters and friends entertained Rotarians from Charleston, Grenada, Holly Springs and New Albany. When the local members reached the campus of the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Miss., they found the larger crowd already assembled, and a very happy period of fellowship ensued.

Two American Clubs Celebrate Independence Week

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—The Coopers-town and Cobleskill Rotarians with their ladies met recently in the historic Cherry Valley for their first inter-city gathering. Nearly 100 per cent of the members heard the patriotic address by E. A. Leonard of Cobleskill—an address which was specially appropriate because of the surroundings and the date—June 30th. An excellent dinner was served at Tryon Inn.

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Just Among Ourselves—

—And Who's Who in This Number

AMID the fast and furious fun of putting a special Convention Number together, we catch our breath long enough to tell you about a few of the good things in store for you during the next few months. "The Higher Conscience"—or "An Andidote for War," deals with the problem of world peace and was written especially for THE ROTARIAN by a British journalist who has had unusual and ample opportunity to observe diplomacy at work. "Introductions" by George Daigety of the Northwestern University faculty, presents an important phase of public speaking given very little attention. "The Rotary Mile" by Ralph W. Curtis of the Forestry Department of Cornell University, deals with a novel and successful Rotary club project. Elisabeth Marbury, of New York, twice decorated by the French Government for her services to French authors, has written an article discussing the college girl who seeks a career. "Paris—the Well-Beloved City" is a delightful article by Richard Le Gallienne, eminent English author (resident in the United States) who has recently returned from a several-months' sojourn in Europe.

These articles comprise just a sample of what the editors are planning for you during the fall and winter months. Descriptive features describing outstanding Rotary club activities; articles discussing vital questions affecting international relations and world peace; business articles; features to entertain you; all are being planned as a part of the magazine's program for the coming months.

Who's Who Among the Convention Speakers

These very brief notes concerning the men who gave leading addresses at the Convention were compiled from introductions given by Don Adams. For convenience the speakers are listed according to their subject, not according to the order in which they spoke.

Speaking of "Rotary and the Individual" were:

Jay William Hudson, professor of philosophy at the University of Missouri, who has lectured in nearly every State of the Union. He took his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of California and his Ph. D. at Harvard. In Rotary—member of the Columbia (Mo.) club.

Sir Henry Y. Braddon, wool merchant of Sydney, Australia, who is among other things an officer of several business associations and a lecturer for two or three colleges. He was first president of the Sydney Rotary club, and is now one of the Special Commissioners for Australia. His interests are too numerous to list here.

Giorgio Milius, of Milan, the retiring district governor for Italy, traveled 'round the world on his studies of cotton spinning. He was educated at Antwerp, Belgium, and Manchester, England; is director of several banks; a director of the International Chamber of Commerce and president of an art society.

Horace Dunbar who entered Los Angeles Rotary in 1922, was a director in 1923, and president in 1924. His business is fertilizer distributing.

Fred D. Van Amburgh who is a member of New York Rotary and publishes a little magazine "The Silent Partner." Once he prospected for gold in the Colorado hills.

"Capital and Labor—U. S." was the topic of:

William Green, who succeeded Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor. He was born in Ohio in 1878, and has been a labor leader for many years. In Rotary—an honorary member of the Coshocton, Ohio, club.

On the subject of "Rotary—World Wide" we heard:

A message from **Paul P. Harris**, President Emeritus, whose autobiography appears elsewhere, and talks by—

Will R. Manier, Jr., who has a general law

practice at Nashville, Tenn., and who has twice been chairman of the Extension Committee of Rotary International.

Crawford C. McCullough, eye and ear surgeon of Fort William, Ontario. Both before and since 1921 when he was President of Rotary International he has been active in extension work, and recently spent three months in Europe at such work.

"Administration—Local and International" was the theme of:

Everett W. Hill, Past International President, who recently visited clubs in Australia, New Zealand, and Honolulu. Past President Hill is a native of Kansas, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has an ice and storage business with headquarters at Oklahoma City.

Harry H. Rogers, the new International President, who was born in Missouri, was a teacher at fifteen, studied law at home, and practiced in Oklahoma. When he moved to San Antonio, Texas, in 1920 he kept his interest in Oklahoma banks and oil-wells. Since then he has become interested in a railroad, in cotton mills, in several more banks, and in two or three colleges of which he is a trustee or regent. Last year he was a director of Rotary, having been governor of his district the previous year.

Arthur H. Sapp, who also has a long record of Rotary service, and has been active in church and educational work. After his graduation from the law schools of the University of Chicago and Indiana University he was thrice elected as prosecuting attorney and now has a general law practice at Huntington, Ind. He was First Vice-President of Rotary for 1925-6.

Harry S. Fish, surgeon of Sayre, Pa., who was a director of Rotary International for 1925-6, and had previously filled other important posts in the organization.

I. B. Sutton, who retires as District Governor for Rotary in Mexico, is interested in the only oxygen and hydrogen plant of that republic and also in hardware retailing. He was an organizer of the Rotary Club of Tampico. He was elected a director at the Convention.

John T. Symes of Lockport, N. Y., who is a native of that State and has spent 33 years in the banking business. He has held office in Rotary International before and is one of the new Directors from the U. S.

"Business Methods" received attention from:

T. C. Thomsen of Copenhagen, Denmark, whose address was read by Paul Graves, of Brighton, England, also a member of the Board for 1925-6. The Danish Rotarian deals in electrical equipment and has done much to direct the attention of trade associations to the study of business ethics.

Edward F. Flynn of St. Paul, Minn., who was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1896. Since then he has done legal work for a railroad and has headed law associations. After filling various Rotary offices he was elected a Director on the new Board.

Tom J. Davis of Butte, Mont., who is another well-known lawyer in general practice. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and held several Rotary offices, including that of Third Vice-President to which post he was elected at the Toronto Convention.

Charlie White who was born in Bradford, Yorks, and was a founder member of the Rotary Club of Belfast, Ireland. He is the immediate past president of R.I.B.I. and his cut-glass works is one of the largest plants of its kind in Ireland.

"Boys Work" was the matter handled by a group of overseas delegates under the leadership of—

S. Kendrick Guernsey, of Orlando, Fla., whose business is capital investments. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was an instructor in an officers' training school, and has been elected a Director of Rotary for 1925-27.



Arthur J. Follows—"Out Where the Zest Begins"

Ann, eat your breakfast

HERE'S cream taken from a bottle, and breakfast food got out of a box. I haven't tasted them yet, but I'm not afraid to ask you to eat. And in the bathroom is new tooth-paste to use on your teeth. Here's medicine to take before you start off to school. . . . Don't forget to wash your hands—that's a fresh bar of soap—and maybe dust your face with powder. No, it won't hurt the skin. This list of things I've seen advertised—stop and give it to your father. He'll bring them home tonight. Some of them old, some of them new . . . but what a civilized thing! To buy on faith and use on faith and never be betrayed!

Read the advertisements. Their honesty is as clear as a mirror. You can believe in them as surely as you believe in yourself. You can follow their directions with utmost faith. You can use their products with confidence you'll want to use them again. Theirs are facts proved and accepted. Use their news.



*When guided by advertisements
you can buy with faith*



Suddenly I Broke Away and Held Them Spellbound

As I review that tense dramatic moment when I electrified that meeting, it all seems strange and weird to me. How had I changed so miraculously in three months from a shy, diffident "yes" man to a dynamic vigorous he-man? How had I ever dared give my opinion? Three months before nobody ever knew I held opinions!

ALL my life I had been cursed with a shy, timid, self-conscious nature. With only a grammar school education I could never express ideas in a coherent, self-confident way. But one

day my eye fell upon a newspaper article which told about a wonderful free book entitled "How to Work Wonders with Words."—A book that was causing widespread comment from coast to coast—a book that was being read not only by millionaires, but by thousands of others. It discussed men like me and explained how we could overcome our handicaps.

At first I was skeptical. I thought these defects were a part of my natural makeup—that I would never be able to overcome them. But some subtle instinct kept prodding me to send for that free book. I lost no time in sending for it, at I was positively amazed at being able to get cost free a book that made absolutely plain the secrets that most successful men have used to win popularity, distinction, money and success.

As the weeks wore on and I absorbed the principles of this remarkable method, I became conscious of new physical and mental energy, a new feeling of aggressiveness, and a resurrected personal power that I never dreamed I possessed. Then came that day in the general meet-

ing when the president called on the assembled department heads and assistants for suggestions on the proposed new policy.

Three months previously, the forces of indecision, timidity and inability to talk in public would have held me to my seat. But suddenly that new power took possession of me and drove me to my feet. That wonderful 15-minute daily training at home had taught me to forget myself and think only of my subject. Almost automatically the ideas which had heretofore lain dormant in a mental jumble, now issued with a vigor, clearness and enthusiasm that astounded me no less than my boss and associates. And I noticed with silent exultation the rapt, intent look on my audience as my story unfolded itself smoothly and eloquently.

Today the men whom I used to greet deferentially I now meet with an air of cool equality. I am asked to conferences, luncheons, banquets, etc., as a popular after dinner speaker. And my talents are not confined to business matters but have made me an interesting conversationalist at social affairs. I am meeting worth while people, I own a good job, a good home, a good car. I am the happiest man that ever lived.

And I frankly and candidly admit that I owe all of these blessings to that won-

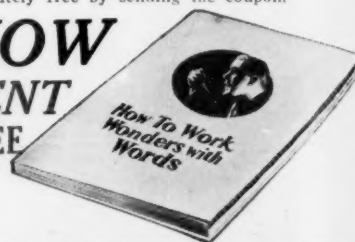
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